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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

Lull in the Carnage.

RESULT OF THE LAST BATTLE.

BAZAINE LEAVES METZ.

Obtains Needed Supplies.

SEEKS A NEW POSITION.

MacMahon Will Join Him.

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS

Allayed by Count Palikao.

AGAIN DENIES BAZAINE'S DEFEAT.

Nothing Official from Berlin.

CROWN PRINCE MARCHING ON PARIS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM FRANCE.

SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT—THE SITUATION FAVORABLE.

PARIS, August 22.—The *Journal officiel* this morning, explaining the lack of advices from Metz, says: "The military situation is such that this circumstance need not alarm, still less discourage. If the enemy has happened for a moment to hold Bazaine's army near Metz, he has done so at the cost of the greatest sacrifices, and he is at the same time compelled to keep there the greater part of his own army, viz, the Corps of Prince Frederick Charles and and General Steinmetz. What in the meantime will the Corps of Prince Royal do? March directly on Paris or join the other two Corps in an effort to crush the army of Bazaine? The latter supposition is the probable one. But they take into account an army reunited at Chalons, or some other point, under the orders of Marshal MacMahon—an army which may place the Prussians in the same situation they boast they have put the army of Bazaine—that is cut them off and block them up."

NEWS FROM BAZAINE—HE IS TELL OF CONT

PARIS, August 22.—In the Senate to-day one of the Ministers stated that after a suspension of news for forty-eight hours the Government had received a dispatch from Marshal Bazaine concerning his former dispatch in regard to the affair of the 18th. After a battle of nine hours Bazaine held all his old positions. The Minister could not say more, but he would submit to the Senate all of the dispatch, in which feeling was shared by the Minister of War.

BAZAINE SECURES PROVISIONS.

The *Liberte* reports that Bazaine succeeded in reaching the railway from Dezieres to Montmedy and procuring all the provisions he needed. Trains filled with supplies had been waiting for him at Sedan, is being dangerous to pass them there. The Prussian cavalry scouts. Communications between Bazaine and MacMahon are kept up by couriers.

The *Patrie* says of the latter that he "has the right of Outline, and adds: "He was seen yesterday at Celsa, Switzerland, and bitterly reproached the majority of the Chambers for deserting him.

It was rumored yesterday that Perigny Wrote a despairing letter to the Emperor and endeavored to send it by telegraph, but its transmission was forbidden by a high functionary. The *Liberte* pronounces the story false.

A REQUEST REFUSED.

A special dispatch to *La Patrie* from Brussels says the request that the bodies of the wounded may be sent home by way of Brussels has been refused on the ground that its transmission would delay the reinforcements coming to the Prussian army.

PRUSSIAN VICTORY OF THE 18TH NOT CREDITED—BAZAINE SECURES IN GETTING AWAY WITH HIS ARMY—HIS CONNECTION WITH M'MAHON, WHO IS MARCHING TO JOIN HIM.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

PARIS, August 22.—The pretended victory of the Crown Prince on the 18th is believed little credence here, notwithstanding the dispatches of King William. It is believed that all is not well with the Prussian army. I have from good authority the following:

The series of battles, which concluded on Thursday, only resulted in giving the Prussians time to concentrate at the north of Verdun, which diverges at Grandpotte. The communication by the north with Verdun, still remained open. On Friday evening and early Saturday morning, the main body of Bazaine's command succeeded in effecting a withdrawal from Metz by the way of Thionville, between St. Quentan and Manlusiers de Metz. The highway follows the left bank of the Moselle and runs due north until within five miles of Thionville where it strikes off in northwesterly direction toward Longuion and Montmedy. A considerable portion of the army has railroad following this line and connecting Thionville with the fortresses of Sedan and Mezieres from which latter point it proceeds south to Rheims. It was still intact by latest accounts. Bazaine is reported at Spincourt, near Montmedy, at a town on the river Cuers, a tributary of the Meuse, twenty-five miles northeast of Chalons. The three places form a triangle, of which Chalons is the apex. At 25 Montfaucon a grand battle will probably be fought, as it is thought MacMahon is now on his way to join Bazaine at the objective point.

I give you these facts as ground for the confidence still felt in well informed circles here in regard to the ultimate issue of the campaign.

THE SITUATION SUMMED UP UNOFFICIALLY.

NEW YORK, August 22.—H. Gutmirdel, in his dispatch to the morning *Courier des Etats Unis*, says: "It is with much difficulty that I can obtain positive information respecting the situation in the neighborhood of Metz. Marshal Bazaine still insists on the necessity of silence. This is wrong in many respects. The anxiety which prevails, in spite of the categorical declaration of the Minister of War, to pay no heed to the alarmist cause, of the bourgoise are timid and distrustful, thinking there is no motive to conceal other than unfavorable news, and their distrust is fed by the not very reassuring dispatches which reach us from Brussels and London. I have myself inquired from the Minister of War, Bazaine, and he declares positively that he is the victor, and that his strategic le movement has been accomplished with success, but is attended with serious losses. Why not give publicity to this dispatch and reassure the anquiet public? Surely the enemy could not gain from them any useful information. To sum up, I believe that the combats of the last seven days have been favorable to us, but that they have not yet brought about decisive results. One fact is certain, the army of the Prince Royal of Prussia continues its march on Paris. Yesterday it was at Vitry le Francois, and it we may believe the reports which have reached the Corps Legislatif, it has the appearance of moving to turn the camp at Chalons and fall upon the Capital. The Emperor and MacMahon are at Chalons. They have too great a revenge to take to permit any movement not likely to be successful. The assurance of the National Guard is complete. Yesterday more than fifty thousand guns were distributed, and Chevreau, the Minister of Interior, said in a few days a hundred thousand National Guards would be under arms. Grain is arriving in great quantities. The city is provisioned for more than eight months. All this certainly indicates that if we are threatened with a siege we are quite fully prepared to sustain it. The people of Paris are in excellent spirits and full of patriotism. They will rise in this crisis to the height of the situation. The plans of Bazaine have not yet succeeded. The Prussians conduct of our soldiers in facing an enemy of superior numbers gives room to hope for the success of the other operations."

NEWS FROM STRASBURG.

PARIS, August 22.—Late advices from Strasburg, say: The Prussian army besieging Strasburg crossed the canal of Brustin to change the course of the little river Ill, so that water would be under to stop the supply of water. Prussians had appointed a Mayor for Ensisheim. The General in command of Strasburg had driven out of the defenses all who consume army stores without affording aid.

CAMP AT CHALONS RAISED.

The camp at Chalons sur Marne has been raised, and the troops will be marched along the line of the river Marne.

NEWS FROM PARIS.

PARIS, August 22.—The *Gazette* says the Diplomatic Circle at Paris are quiet.

The *Journal officiel* contradicts the report of the illness of the Emperor and says he will commence in Council of the next great battle for the defense of Paris.

Profound enthusiasm was produced yesterday by the news brought by the sisters of American ambulances going to the front. Every one remarked the completeness and perfection of their arrangements.

ARM! ARM! WITHOUT DELAY.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes a circular from the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of the Departments, announcing that orders have been given for the distribution of arms to the people from the arsenals. The Minister concludes: "Arm you! without delay. We are in a crisis when all must come forward for the defense of the country. Inflame young men by your patriotism, and use every means to make soldiers of them."

Activity in equipping artillery regiments has lately been increasing. Several have already gone to the front.

One hundred priests, going to the army as volunteer assistants in the hospitals, yesterday marched through Paris, carrying knapsacks. The crowd was deeply moved by the spectacle.

The fortress of Toul was bombarded by the Prussians on the 16th, but not seriously damaged.

CONDUCT OF NEUTRAL POWERS.

The *Constitutionnel* has an editorial, evidently inspired by the Government, reviewing the conduct of neutral powers. It says Austria and Italy, at the breaking out of the war, walked in a watchful neutrality, which, according to circumstances, might be transformed into intervention. Lately England entered the scene by proposing the formation of a neutral league, with the obligation on each member not to act without advising the other. The proposal met with some difficulty, as Italy had already entered into an engagement with Austria. The Cabinet of Vienna then informed the government of Florence it might consider itself released from its promises and Italy hastened to make the fact known and accept the proposals of England, and Russia also accepted them. Whereupon France advised Austria to do the same. It is not yet known what action the latter power has taken. "But," concludes the writer, "all these negotiations are of secondary importance. Let us happily terminate the war. There will be time then to think of neutral powers."

[Special to the N. Y. Sun.]

THE TRUTH ABOUT RESONVILLE BATTLE NOT YET KNOWN—DECEPTION OF THE PARISIANS—FALSE REPORTS CIRCULATED.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The Parisian are still ignorant of the truth of the battle of Resonville. They believe in French victory. They are assured Bazaine was conquering, and that he has already been successful in uniting his junction with MacMahon and other French forces at Chalons. With a simplicity truly pitiable, they say: "Not one of the Prussians will get out of France. Bazaine has put them in a trap. Typhus and dysentary are killing the Prussians." Such is the only news allowed to circulate in the city. The circulation of all foreign papers is vigorously prevented. It is questionable whether a popular uprising will take place, though many expect one in a few days. No one thinks of the Emperor. Trocun governs and is privately preparing the way for the return of the Orleans family to power.

CROWN PRINCE MARCHING ON PARIS.

MARSHAL M'MAHON'S REPORT TO THE EMPEROR.

The defeated commander at Woerth, or Reichsaffen, as the French prefer to name the battle, has sent to the Emperor a report to the Emperor. It is dated Saverne, sunday:

"I have the honor to report to your Majesty that on the 18th of August I was obliged to evacuate the town of Weissenburg, the First corps, with the object of covering its retreat from Strasburg and Metz, and the chief channels of communication between the eastern and Western line of railways. Yesterday, occupied in taking position; [we omit these details.]

At seven o'clock in the morning the enemy made his appearance in advance of the village of Gueisloch, and commenced the action by a cannonade, soon followed by a lively fire against the First, and Second and Third Divisions. This attack was serious enough to oblige the First Division to make a change on the front in advance, and to form it en echelon, so as to prevent the enemy from turning the general position. A little later the enemy, numerically considerably superior, brought his batteries, opened fire on the centre of the position which we occupied on the right of Saarbach, and made very serious and repeated efforts than the first, which continued. Towards noon the enemy commenced his attack upon our right. A line of riflemen supported by infantry, and protected by more than sixty pieces of cannon placed on the heights of Guenstroff, threw themselves on the Fourth Division and on the Second Brigade, occupying the village of Labaudonviller. The fight was kept up during many times repeated—in spite of a well-directed fire of artillery, several brilliant charges of Turcos and Zouaves, and a hotter fire of many hours of obstinate persistence. At four o'clock I ordered a retreat. The retreat was effected in echelon by Wilderbach. The Second division of the Fifth corps, which had just arrived, took up a position and did not retire until night. I shall send to your Majesty the names of officers killed, wounded or missing. Accept, &c.,

[Signed.] MARSHAL MACMAHON.

STATEMENT DENIED.

Some Paris journals having asserted that the Hamburg American Steamship Company had tendered their vessels to the Prussian government for the use of the troops, the line here publish a state ment denying the report.

EXPORTATION OF GRAIN, ETC., FORBIDDEN.

A decree in the *Journal Officiel* prohibits the exportation of grain, cattle or forage along the land frontier, from Dunquerque to Lanbourg, and from the maritime line from St. Vilory to Dunquerque.

WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

Baron Malaretie publishes a notice to the effect that the services of the Red Cross Nurses, sharpshooters, that their services will not be accepted by the French government.

Prince Napoleon has left for Florence.

EVIDENCE OF DESPERATION.

The Prussians have issued a proclamation that all persons, soldiers of the French, found in the uniform of Prussians, will be tried by military court and on conviction shot.

The *Liberte* advises the government to defend Paris until all regiments of the army of Chalons, Belfort, Lyons and Toulouse, and Mobile, the Certain Garrison and Foresters belong to the regular army.

FROM LONDON.

SITUATION OF BAZAINE'S ARMY.

LONDON, August 22.—It is said Bazaine is absolutely cut off from his resources. The Prussians are between him and Paris. MacMahon is also believed to be outnumbered. It is said he will be compelled to move forward to supply both armies. One hundred and sixty thousand men have passed through Paris to the front since Friday morning. It is generally believed that the object of the march of the Prussians cannot be checked.

The Paris *Journal officiel* states that 80 new batteries of artillery are to be formed in Rhine for two days on account of the interruption of the telegraph, which it is believed has been caused by Communists. The report states that the absence of adverse intelligence, and silence regarding Bazaine's movements, induce a belief that though his retreat has not yet succeeded, the heroic conduct of the troops and their bravery as shown in the encounters with overwhelming forces, gives hope of the at last successful issue of the campaign.

In the battle on the 18th, the entire French army, except MacMahon's corps and two divisions of General Failly's, was engaged. They occupied strong entrenched positions, all of which had been carried by storm at different times. The losses are not yet correctly ascertained. The contest lasted from noon till nine in the evening. It is estimated that the Prussian loss was about ten thousand killed and wounded.

Two sons of Count Bismarck, officers in the Prussian army, were wounded in the recent battles.

The Prussian cavalry were not used to any great extent in the engagements around Metz.

A large number of heavy siege guns arrived at the Prussian front.

The bells thrown by the marauleuse are found to ring false.

The Prussians intend to surround Metz with a circular railway.

The railroads are open to Herbesthal Nancy, and copious supplies are being furnished to the Prussian armies.

The Prussian battles the French fell short of ammunition.

EUGENIE APPEALS TO VICTORIA.

Queen Victoria having received an appeal from the Empress Eugenie to act as a mediator with the Prussian cause of the hostilities, the former has replied that by the constitutional government of England the Queen can only act in accordance with the advice from the Cabinet, and the Cabinet did not think the time has come for such interference.

Telegrams received by Wallerbach, from division of the Fifth corps, which had just arrived, took up a position and did not retire until night. Another dispatch to-day gives the names of officers killed, wounded or missing. Accept, &c.,

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 115@115¼.

NOTHING has yet been received to contradict the first telegrams regarding last Thursday's desparate conflict resulting in a decisive though hard-earned victory for Prussia.

FRANCE, it appears, pays no attention to the compact to use no explosive bullets, but sends those terrible messengers of death into the enemy's ranks out of the many-mouthed mitrailleuse. Civilized people abhor such cruelty even in war.

PARIS is busily preparing to withstand a siege. This indicates no more that the Parisians are fearful that the Prussians may arrive within gunshot of their city, than that they are prudent and take time by the fore-lock to prepare for the worst that may happen.

IT is be true that the army of the Crown Prince is at Vitry-le-Francais, twenty miles south-east of Chalons-sur-Marne, he has marched nearly two-thirds of the distance between Strasbourg and Paris, and that he will arrive at the latter place in a short time is an absolute certainty.

THE Secretary of State has received official notification from Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen declining his appointment as Minister of the United States at the Court of St. James. He declines in view of domestic duties and relations, a distaste for diplomatic position and from the conviction that others better suited for the office can be obtained. The people will greatly regret the declination.

MESSRS. SAMUEL D. CLARK AND ALEXANDER MOORE, both honest and intelligent farmers, have received the nomination of the Republicans of Lawrence county for Assembly, subject to the action of the Conferees of the District, which is comprised of Lawrence, Mercer and Butler counties, and which is entitled to four members. Lawrence had two representatives last term, and will claim as many for the next.

LAWRENCE COUNTY Republicans, at the suggestion of the Executive Committee, nominated their county ticket last Saturday on the Crawford County system. The contest for Congress brought out a very large vote. Two of the raiders on the Sinking Fund last winter were willing to be sacrificed for their county's good, but the honest Republicans ordered them to take a back seat by a vote of two to one. "Surely the way of the transgressor is hard.

AFTER a sharp contest, which in the end did not prove close, Hon. Joseph B. Donley has secured the conferees of Lawrence county for Congress. This renders his re-nomination certain, as he has already secured Greene and Washington counties. Captain Donley represented the XXIVth District in Congress last session and proved wholly capable of properly discharging the responsible duties of the office, and it is gratifying to himself and friends that his course is so heartily endorsed by a majority of his constituents.

PRESIDENT GRANT has issued a proclamation declaring the neutrality of the United States in the fierce war now going on between France and Prussia. In view of the possible contingency of other powers in Europe becoming involved in the struggle, the proclamation at this season is opportune and wise. Widely separated from the contending foes, and not fearful of the disturbance of the "balance of power," the United States can with good grace stand off as a disinterested spectator while the tragedy goes on in Europe.

ONE of the most singular features of the war in France is the refusal to furnish the people with the war news. All tidings from the army have been withheld and only through London and other foreign sources do the French learn anything concerning the situation. It was the experience of our government during the rebellion, that the sooner the people were informed concerning either victories or defeats, the better it was, for encouraged by the former trust and confidence were inspired, and the latter determined the people to make stronger exertions to strengthen and support the army

THE New York *Tribune* speaks of an important discovery recently made in the mixture of the iron ores in the valley of Codorus, in this State, and calls the attention of all interested in metallurgy to the development. It states that the merits of the Codorus ore can easily be tested in any reverberatory furnace by using a few tons in converting ordinary pig iron into choice steel at a single heat. The article concludes by asserting that the discovery supercedes the Bessemer process inasmuch as by it a perfect steel is produced, without risk of failure and at less cost than by the English process.

THE Young Men's Christian Association of Saratoga have undertaken a heavy contract, but one in which all good people hope and pray they may succeed. They have inaugurated a crusade against all immoral institutions haunting that capital of sin and fashion. That they were in earnest and meant business was fully evidenced in the fact that they caused a descent to be made upon John Morrissey's golden hell, where so many rich men enter to again come forth ruined men. But the information was withdrawn against this prince of gamblers, owing to a heavy pressure brought to bear by citizens, hotel keepers and their guests in his favor. What the compromise was the telegraph don't state, but the Association must push the powerful wrong-doer to punishment as well as the weaker ones, if they would succeed in the good work commenced.

AND now comes the intelligence that two more of the bolters at Harrisburg last winter have received the penalty of their treachery at the hands of the constituency they betrayed. These last victims to their own folly are David Craig and George W. McCracken, of Lawrence county. After adhering to the memorable ten-party of political conspirators, who by foul cunning and treachery endeavored to hand over a Republican ascendancy—one gained by hard, honest exertions throughout the entire Commonwealth—to the enemies of the party, and entering into a disreputable compact to depart, for certain unknown considerations, from party usages, and organize a bolt—these men had the audacity to again come to the surface and ask their honest constituents to endorse their record and award them re-nomination. The people whose trust and confidence they so wantonly betrayed had read of one Judas and knew of his fate and admired the moral courage which impelled him to voluntarily find his own punishment. He lived not in this age or perhaps he would have asked again to be trusted, and if he did not he would have lacked the large stock of brazen effrontry possessed by the bolting members of the last Legislature who ask whiningly that political treachery be placed among the virtues worthy of reward. A man may be several times deceived by false friends, masses of men are not so likely to be hoodwinked, and this fact all of the bolters have learned to their sorrow. One by one they have slowly but certainly passed into political oblivion, from whence they will never emerge unless some other than the friendly hand of Republicanism be reached down to bring them again to the surface.

IF WE are to believe the one-half of what we receive by telegraph from the seat of war, the Prussian is one of the most thoroughly organized and appointed armies that ever entered a battle field. All who have visited scenes of carnage know how difficult it is to identify the bodies of dead soldiers who have fallen in the battle field. A newly devised system to facilitate their indentification has been introduced into the Prussian army. Every soldier, before he goes into action, is furnished with a piece of parchment, upon which his name, residence, company and regiment are legibly inscribed. This parchment is attached to his uniform, from which it is taken by those who have been detailed for the purpose of burying the dead. The enemy, it is said, are requested to collect these slips from the dead bodies of such as fall within his lines and return them under flag of truce. Such a system may greatly facilitate the identification of fallen soldiers, but any one who is conversant with the confusion that exists on the battle field will see at once how difficult it is to carry it out to perfection. The same device was resorted to during our own war, but it did not result in much.

It is reported, too, that photographing artists accompany the army, and as soon as prisoners are captured their likenesses are taken and handed at once to soldiers so that they may be able to identify any who might escape.

Each soldier carries with him a little book in which are written such French and German phrases as are necessary to enable him to converse with the peasants, and all the German officers are furnished with most accurately drawn topographical maps of all the French territory the armies are expected to traverse. These things show a foresight and consideration worthy the people of a great and progressive nation.

ARCHIBALD PILLOW.

We are authorized to withdraw the name of MR. ARCHIBALD PILLOW from the field as a candidate for Republican renomination to the office of County Commissioner. This announcement will be received with deep regret by the many warm friends of Mr. Pillow throughout the county. During his term of office he has discharged his duties with marked ability, and with a fidelity to the interests of the people which never has and cannot be questioned. He will retire from the Commissionership followed by the best wishes for his prosperity and welfare of a whole host of personal friends and admirers.

IS IT FOR TITLE AND TERRITORY!

Shortly after the commencement of hostilities between France and Prussia, the Emperor issued a proclamation, declaring that he did not make war against Germany, but to avenge an insult offered him by King William, in refusing to grant an audience to his Minister, M. Benedetti, in relation to the Hohenzollern candidacy for the throne of Spain. The King of Prussia, on the other hand was careful to announce that he did not plead a controversy with the French nation, but with their haughty and ambitious Emperor, and that he sought not to acquire territory but to humble an unscrupulous ruler,

We have uniformly shown our sympathies to be on the side of Prussia, and have no reason as yet why they should be diverted, because we believe that there was no offense given but what might have been amicably settled by diplomacy, or private correspondence between the parties. It is true that some of the dispatches of King William to the Queen smack somewhat of egotism and absolutism, and are not altogether respectful. For instance, he telegraphed to Berlin after the battle of Rezanville, "I commanded, and gained a glorious victory." And again, in his response to the offer of Pope Pius of his mediation between the contending parties for peace, he makes use of the following language, "If your Holiness could offer me from *him* who so unexpectedly declared war, assurances of a sincerely pacific disposition and guarantees against a similar attempt upon the peace and tranquility of Europe, it will not be I that will refuse to receive" mediation at your hands. This, in our opinion, is not language sufficiently dignified for a king to use. We admit that virtually Napoleon has been deposed, but he is still in form and fact the Emperor of the French. It was scarcely in accordance, then, with that "distinguished consideration" which one ruler affects for another to speak of "*him* who so unexpectedly declared war," Nor do we think it was becoming his high dignity to declare at another time that "France was cursed by having a Bonaparte for ruler." Notwithstanding the many serious blunders which Napoleon III. has committed, it must be acknowledged that he has done more for the material prosperity of France than any other ruler that ever presided over her destinies. It is true that he mounted the Imperial throne by perjury, perfidy and cruelty, but having been the recognized ruler of the Empire for nearly eighteen years, it would have been more in keeping with the King's dignity if he had given him his official title in his letter to the "August Pontiff," who had enjoyed the benefit of his military protection for twenty years.

Perhaps there is nothing in this change of tone in the royal dispatches going to show that the King of Prussia has altered his purpose, or to indicate that some parts of France would be delivered from a "curse" and receive a benediction if they were subjected to his dominion. A few days since, however, there was a rumor, (but we cannot place confidence in a tithe of the rumors we hear,) that the intention of the Prussian government was to annex the ancient German provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, over which it has placed civil Governors. Now another rumor has become current that the terms upon which William consents to make peace are, that he shall be called by the higher title of Emperor of Germany; that the territory of Alsace and Strasbourg, including the fortress, shall be placed under the government of Bavaria, which shall receive full compensation in money for all the losses that have been sustained by it at the people under its dominion; that Napoleon shall be deposed, and his name and family severed from the throne of France and from all royal and Imperial authority in that country, and lastly that an Orleanist shall be elevated to the French throne and the Orleans dynasty restored.

It is said that these terms would be very agreeable to the people of Germany universally, and that a large portion of the French would interpose no objection. The London *Times* declares this annexation cannot take place without violating a sacred principle of international law. But, whatever principle that paper may refer to, territory may be acquired by right of conquest as well as purchase. If, however, there is any truth in the rumor that Alsace and Strasbourg, with Lorraine now left out, shall be added to the German nation to which they formerly belonged, or that their cession is made one of the terms upon which the King of Prussia will negotiate a peace, it is evident that his response to the Pope is lacking in sincerity. He calls God to witness that neither he nor his people provoked war, and that he has only unsheathed the sword in the performance of that sacred duty which the Supreme Ruler of the world imposes upon sovereigns and nations to defend the honor and maintain the independence of his realm.

In view of this solemn declaration we hardly believe that the object of Prussia is to promote her aggrandisement by the acquisition of territory, only in so far, perhaps, as an indemnification against loss sustained in prosecuting a war for national independence. The incorporation of these territories with the German Confederation would add materially to its power, and make it a terror to all Europe, and it is not at all likely that the other powers would yield their assent. Already England and Russia are considerably alarmed, and Austria manifests no little uneasiness, so that if such a thing has taken possession of the mind of Prussia, it is more than probable that they and the other powers would unite their arms to prevent it. We are sure that Bismarck, who is the power behind the throne, would not counsel the King to make any such proposition, for he must see that to attempt an incorporation of this kind would be to arouse the arms of Europe against Prussia, and wrest from her that military prestige and glory which she now so preeminently enjoys. The skillful generalship which she has evinced in the recent bloody and hard fought battles is a sufficient guarantee, we hope, that she will not commit such a grave blunder in statesmanship, and however ambitious the King may be for a more lordly title, he will no doubt be content for the present to forego the honor of Imperial dignity.

PENNSYLVANIA.

W. W. KEENAN, Esq., has resigned the editorial chair of the Greensburg *Democrat*, to his brother Mr. E. J. Keenan.

SUNBURY has nice young men in its vicinity, a couple of whom recently entered the house of Mrs. Kitty Withington, a bed ridden widow, of 84 years of age, and stole twenty dollars from her.

MOSES LYDICKS' barn at Taylorsville, Indiana county, was struck by lightning, and, with its entire crop of grain and hay, was destroyed. The loss was $1,500, on which there was $500 of insurance.

DR. STEPHENSON has declined to be a Democratic candidate for Assembly from Indiana, and after the nomination had been tendered to and refused by Major Jamison, Mr. Abraham Greenawalt, of Westmoreland, was nominated.

SOME weeks ago Mr. Wm. McFarland, of Young township, Indiana county, was thrown from his horse, sustaining injuries from which he died last week. Mr. McFarland was one of the earliest settlers of that part of the county, and was for forty years a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church.

WM. COLTON, constable of Oxford township, Adams county, quarreled with John Bond, on the 14th inst. Both men were drunk, and Bond threatened to have Cotton uncommissioned on account of intemperance. This aggravated the constable who seized Bond by the throat and began dragging him off to the Squire's office, the result of which was that Bond was strangled and Cotton is at large on $3,000 bail for manslaughter.

Fall and Winter Fashions for Men.

The leading tailors of the city have received advices from Europe regarding the fashions for men during the coming fall and winter. They will vary but little from those of the past season.

COATS.

Short English jackets of melton, diagonal and cheviot materials, will still be in vogue for day wear, together with dark double-breasted Prince Albert frocks, having short skirts, and collars in long rolls reaching low toward the waist. The Newmarket double-breasted cutaway coat, of varied materials, will also continue to be worn.

Dress coats will be of the same pattern as last year, and a renewed attempt will be made to substitute those of blue cloth with gilt buttons, for the funereal black that has ruled for twenty years past.

Overcoats will vary in color and make, but the blue, close fitting garment, of heavy cloth, generally popular last winter, will still be a favorite.

WAISTCOATS.

Vests will either be double-breasted with lappels, or high in the neck and single, with rolling collars. For evening wear they will be single-breasted, cut low, and both white and black.

PANTALOONS.

Pantaloons for both day and evening will be cut smaller than hitherto at the knee, and larger at the foot, which it will cover to the extent of the style in vogue twenty years ago. The materials will be the same as during last season. Together with blue coats for evening use, light colored pantaloons will continue to be worn, but black will doubtless be the reigning hue.

SHIRTS.

A tendency exists towards plainness in shirts and very wide plaits. Jewelled, pearl and ivory studs will be worn as heretofore, together with metal and jewelled sleeve buttons. The favorite collar is to be the *negligé*, standing upwards and turned down in front at the corners.

SCARFS.

The Prince Teck scarf, of varied colors, now very common, will continue to rule for day wear, together with Windsor scarfs of checked and striped silks and satins, cut with a bias. In the evening, white and black ties will maintain their sway.

GLOVES.

Buff and lavender gloves will continue to be favorites for street use, with white and lavender kid for the evening.

HATS.

Silk hats are to be six and one-quarter inches deep, and will bell more at the top than last season. The brim will, also, be wider, and is to roll considerably at the sides. The many varieties of felt hat will remain unchanged.

CANES.

Canes are coming more constantly in vogue. They are usually thin, knotted and composed of many woods. A reddish brown is the favorite color.

PRICES.

A general reduction of prices of clothing is noted at present from the rates of two years ago, and there appears no prospect of a rise this winter, notwithstanding the slightly increased price of gold incidental to the war. It is expected soon to fall again, and large arrivals of French and German goods of all kinds may soon be expected at very low rates, through the necessity existing with foreign manufacturers to realize at any price upon their products.—*New York Evening Post.*

IT must be almost a pleasure to be a wounded Prussian soldier, as the inhabitants of all civilized nations of the world seem to rival in gathering contributions for them. We hear of German aid committees not only from all parts of the United States, but also from such countries as Spain, Greece, Italy, Austria and Hindoostan, not to count in Russia, England and Germany itself

THE *Woman's Journal* says: "A fashionable dressmaker in New York urged an economical young girl, about to be married, to buy a costly wedding outfit. 'But I have no money,' said the maiden. 'No matter,' said the complacent tempter. 'I will wait four years, and hand the bill to your husband by degrees. Many ladies do it.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE GOOD OLD PLOW.

Let them sing who may of the battle fray,
And the deeds that have long since past,
Let them chant in praise of the tar whose days
Are spent on the ocean vast;
I would render to these all the worship you please,
I would honor them even now,
But I'd give far more from my heart's full store,
To the cause of the Good Old Plow.

Let them land the notes that in music float
Through the bright and glittering halls;
While the amorous twirl of the hair's bright curl
Round the shoulder of beauty falls;
But dearer to me is the song from the tree,
And the rich and blossoming bough,
O these are the sweets which the farmer greets,
As he follows the Good Old Plow.

Full many there be that daily we see
With a sniffin and holiow pride,
Who the plowman's lot, in his humble cot,
With a scornful look deride;
But I'd rather take, a hearty shake
From his hand than to wealth I'd bow,
For the honest clasp of his hard's rough grasp
Has stood by the Good Old Plow.

All honor then to these gray old men,
When at last they are bowed with toil;
Their warfare then o'er they battle no more,
For they've conquered the stubborn soil;
And the chaplet he wears in his silver hairs,
And ne'er shall the victor's brow
Wreath a laurel crown, to the grave go down
Like the son of the Good Old Plow.

CLEAN CULTURE.

It is a fact that ground which is kept from vegetation of any kind, will not dry up so much as that on which a crop is grown. There are many who doubt this, but if they would make a proper investigation their doubts would be removed. Make an experiment—take a piece of ground in the garden and hoe it every day, or often enough to keep all kinds of vegetation from starting. Sow another adjoining with grass, or some kind of grain. After a drouth of two or three weeks examine both pieces by digging in to them with a spade or shovel. The earth of the grass or grain plat will be found very dry, like ashes, to the depth of a foot or more. The other will be dried in only two or three inches below that it will be found quite moist.

Examine the ground in an orchard in a dry time, and, unless it is naturally wet, it will be found dry to a great depth. If there is a tree in your corn field, see if the ground is not much drier near it than on similar ground away from the reach of its roots. The fact is, the roots of vegetation bring up the moisture from a greater depth below the surface than it could be done by simple evaporation. This may be known by noticing how much more moisture is required to support a crop of corn when the stalks are nearly full grown, than in its earliest stages.

Now from all this we deduce an argument in favor of *clean culture*—that is, a culture that permits no useless vegetation to grow among cultivated crops—the advantage of which would be to give the crop the whole benefit of the moisture and other nutriment of the soil, instead of giving a portion to worthless weeds.

In a dry time we frequently hear farmers say: "It will not do to work my corn or potatoes, they need all the grass and weeds to keep the ground from drying up." Now this, as we have shown, is all a mistake—the grass and weeds make the ground dry faster and deeper.

But it is alleged that corn has been injured by plowing or working it when the weather was very dry. We admit that this effect may have followed under particular circumstances. That is to say, if corn gets too large before it is worked, injury may be done. The reason is that the roots have become extended, and the plow cuts off so large a portion of them that the remainder cannot supply the stalk, and it soon withers. This is the way the "fired" corn, sometimes spoken of at the South and West, is generally produced.—*Cultivator.*

CAUSTIC LIME FOR INSECTS.

There are few insects that can withstand a dose of freshly slacked lime. We always keep a quantity of it on hand ready for sprinkling over plants infested with slugs or bugs of any kind, and it has always proved effectual if applied at the right time. Last year, the white pine worm attacked nearly every pine tree on our place, but two or three dustings of lime when the trees were wet with dew banished or destroyed this pest, which in a few days, if unchecked, would have stripped every leaf from our trees. The asparagus beetle appeared upon our beds of this vegetable in countless numbers, but a few doses of lime have made them leave, and the plants are healthy and vigorous at the present time.

We have driven from our garden the rose-sing, cabbage-flea, and numerous other pests, by the use of this same material, and we have never observed that the plants were damaged by its use. A correspondent at the West says that he has entirely checked the ravages of the Colorado potatoe bug by freely using lime upon the plants, and we have no doubt that others might be equally successful by a persistent use of this material. Lime is so cheap that no one can object to its use on that score, and even if it fails to kill the insects, it will usually do the land good wherever applied.—*Hearth and Home.*

TO COVER A STEEP BANK WITH GRASS.

The following method is recommended by a German Horticultural Association. For each square rod to be planted, take half a pound of lawn grass seed, and mix it intimately and thoroughly with about six cubic feet of good dry garden earth and loam. This is placed in a tub and to it liquor manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, is added and well stirred in, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar.

The slope is to be cleaned off and made perfectly smooth and then well watered, after which the paste just mentioned is to be applied with a trowel and made as even and thin as possible. Should it crack by exposure to the air, it is again to be watered and smoothed up, day by day, until the grass makes its appearance, which will be in from eight to fourteen days, and the whole declivity will soon be covered by a close carpet of green.

HOW GARDEN WALKS ARE MADE IN SHAW'S GARDEN, ST. LOUIS, MO.

After having marked out the shape of walks, we get them rounded up. Then spread from one to two inches of the black coal refuse which can be readily obtained wherever there is a coal pit. This is to prevent being troubled with weeds. We then give it a thin coat of broken stone, upon the stone we place another thin coat of black stuff, then roll it. After this we give it its top coat of the red burnt ashes, which can always be had from the coal pits. But where gravel can be obtained at a moderate rate, it is preferable, on account of the burnt ashes being light and so liable to wash away.—*Jas. Gurney, in Colman's Rural World.*

Kill the Weeds in August.—There is no better month in which to kill the Canada thistle, as well as weeds generally, and the destruction of bushes, than August. It is also peculiarly a time when farmers are not so much hurried, and when the weeds have fully developed themselves. The farmer can see at a glance, indeed has seen all the season, the necessity of commencing the work of destruction.

The best thing to be done with weeds of all kinds extirpated from the land, is to gather them in large heaps to remain there until dry, and then burn them up, "root and branch." The practice of some farmers who look only to their own selfish purposes, who live for themselves and to themselves, and rarely have a neighbor with whom they are on friendly terms, is to pull up and throw into the public highway the weeds from their fields. There they are left to ripen their seed, and the first heavy shower of rain that comes, they are carried away, sometimes for miles, either into the lands of some other farmer, or into a stream, to be landed along the banks for a great distance. We have more than once seen people calling themselves farmers and Christians, engaged in this mean business.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

INK ON BOOKS.—To remove ink stains from a book, first wash the paper with warm water, using a camel's hair pencil for the purpose. By this means the surface ink is got rid of; the paper must now be wetted in a solution of oxolate of potash; or, better still, oxalic acid, in the proportion of one ounce to a half pint of water. The ink stains will immediately disappear. Finally, again wash the stained place with clean water, and dry it with white blotting paper.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Journal of Agriculture*, in advocating proper fastenings for open barn doors and gates, says that more than half the wear and tear of barn doors comes from slamming, and that when a boy he came very near being killed by a barn door which was closed with great force by a gust of wind. The cattle had knocked down the prop which had been placed against it when opened.

BUTTER BISCUIT.—Mix a tea cup of melted butter with a pint of milk, add a teaspoonful of salt, six spoonfuls of milk yeast, or other yeast, and stir in flour till sufficiently stiff to mould up. The addition of two eggs will improve the biscuit. Place the dough in a warm place. When risen mould it with the hand into small cakes, and place them in flat, buttered tins. Let them stand half an hour, then bake.

1, 2, 3, 4 CAKE.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, and four eggs; one cup of sour milk; a half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little warm water. Mix the butter and sugar together, add the yolk of the eggs, then the whites beaten to a stiff froth; then the sour milk and soda, and last the flour, as all cakes are better when the flour is put in just before putting into the oven. Bake in a moderate oven.

CARROT PIE.—Scrape the skin off the carrots, boil them soft, and strain them through a sieve. To a pint of strained pulp, put three pints of milk, six beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, juice of half a lemon, grated rind of a whole one. Sweeten to your taste, and bake it in deep pie plates without upper crust.

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THE SEASON OF EPHAUSTION.

The close sultry weather which usually prevails toward the end of summer is particularly unfavorable to the feeble and enervated. Even the well-knit frames of strong men feel the influence of the season, and lassitude and langnor pervade the whole community. Ladies, especially those in delicate health, suffer much from debility, occasioned by the humid heat, and feel the want of a wholesome invigorant. In fact, a necessity for something to recruit the exhausted system is experienced, more or less, by everybody, and the only question is, *what thus something will be.* With those who have tested the effect of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters on themselves, or have observed its effect on others, this question will not be in doubt for a single moment. Its tonic and recruiting operation, and its agency in creating a healthy appetite and promoting digestion, are richly classed by all who have resorted to this unequalled vegetable invigorant and corrective, among the most extraordinary therapeutic wonders of modern times. It should be taken at this season as a safeguard against the epidemic diseases which are so apt to attack the relaxed system in the fall of the year.

As it is understood that mercenary speculators in various parts of the country are endeavoring to supersede the standard tonic of the age with worthless articles manufactured by themselves which they represent to be superior to this long tried remedy, it is proper to put the public on their guard against this species of imposition, and to warn them against the deleterious trash with which dishonorable dealers seek to drench them.

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7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

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Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

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SIXTH ST., PITTSBURGH.
This Institution occupies spacious apartments on the second floor of Morgan's Buildings, cor. er of Sixth street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, just at the east end of the Allegheny Suspension Bridge. The rooms overlook the Allegheny river, and are large, airy and cheerful, and are finished and furnished in good style. The Institution has been organized over ten years, and during this time has enrolled over 2,000 pupils. Its role for the year just closed exhibit an attendance of over 500 students.
The plan of the school embraces three separate departments, for the accommodation of three different classes of pupils. First, a NORMAL DEPARTMENT for the education and training of Teachers of both sexes. Second, a COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT for the education of pupils who wish to obtain a good common English education or qualify themselves for the business pursuits of life; and, Third, a COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT for the education of young ladies who wish to take an advanced course.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE, FOR

10 months	$35	5 months	$20
9 months	50	4 months	23
8 months	45	3 months	20
7 months	40	2 months	15
6 months	35	1 month	7

The next term opens the 1st of SEPTEMBER, and a deduction from the foregoing prices will be made in favor of all pupils buying yearly scholarships at or before that time.
Pupils buying scholarships for any shorter term can afterwards have them exchanged for yearly ones, by paying, before the expiration of such scholarships, the difference between the price thereof and $35, thus securing to themselves the advantages of the yearly rates, in easy payments. For further particulars, address the Principal.
PROF. R. CURRY, A. M.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER, AND COUPONS Bought at Highest Price.

PH. R. MERTZ, BANKER, Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.

Jas. T. Brady & Co., (Successors to S. JONES & CO.) Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS, BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF Government Securities, GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS, ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 22, 1870.

The managers of rival railway lines from this city to the west will hold another conference at Saratoga to-morrow, at which Vanderbilt, Gould and others are expected to be present. The advance of the passenger tariff as early date is generally believed already agreed upon, and it is stated there is a fair prospect for an amicable division of business between the three roads; the Erie taking the live stock and heavy freight, and the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Central the bulk of the passenger traffic. Live stock transportation between Buffalo and New York, which has been 0 to hundred dollars per car all summer, has been advanced to one hundred and forty dollars, with a prospect of a still further increase. The Erie and Central roads are also said to have agreed not to extend their contracts with the United States and American Express Companies, and will soon take control of the express business of their own lines.

The following is list of the new first-class freight prices adopted on the roads: from New York to Cleveland, 65c per hundred; Columbus, 0.; 75c; Cincinnati, 80c; Indianapolis, 95; Evansville, $1.10; Louisville, Ky., $1.12 St. Louis, Mo., $1.25; Quincy, Ill., $1.35; St. Joseph, Mo., $1.75; Chicago, Ill., $1.00. Following are rates by steam via lake: To Detroit, Cleveland, and Toledo, 65c; to Chicago and Milwaukee, 75c.

Wall street dull and share list on stock exchange weak and lower, while gold premium is steady; there were some vague rumors that a bull pool in gold. Foreign exchange dull at 95¾ for prime. Money easy at 4 to 9 on call. Gold dull and steady at 112¾, fluctuated between 112¾ and 113¼, and closed at 112¾@113⅛. Borrowing rate 3 per cent. to-day. Customs receipts, $900,000.

Governments steady but dull. Coupons '81s, 114½@114¾; '62s, 112⅝@112¾; '64s, 110⅝@111; '65s, 111¾@112; '65s, new, 110⅝@110¾; '67s, 110⅝@110¾; '68s, 110¼@110⅜; 10-40s, 108¾@108¾; Currency 6s 112¾@112¾.

State securities quiet. Missouris, 89¾; old Tennessees, 68; old, new, 69; Virginias, 63; 63½; new 6s, 63; old North Carolinas, 35¾; new 6s, 30.

Stocks weak and lower, 1@2 per cent. lower.

Canton, 60; Cumberland 1, 36; Western Union, 84¾; Quicksilver, 43; Mariposa, 35; preferred, 59; Adams Express, 63¾; Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, 42¾; United States, 42¾; Pacific Mail, 38¾; New York Central, 94¾; Scrip, 90; Erie, 22¾; preferred, 48¾; Hudson River, 127½; preferred, 132; Reading, 95¾; Michigan Central, 118; Lake Shore, 91¾; I. C. 135½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, 133¾; 6s preferred, 85½; Rock Island, 103; New Jersey Central, 101½; St. Paul, 59¾; do preferred, 79½; Wabash, 31¾; do preferred, 75¾; Fort Wayne, 94¾; Terre Haute, 25; do preferred, 58; Chicago & Alton, 111; do preferred, 111; Ohio & Mississippi 32½; C. C. & I. C. 17½; Burlington, 155; C. C. & C. 76; St. Joseph, 15.

Sub-Treasury balance: gold, $68,325,418; currency, $12,445,089.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 22, 1870.

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co.:

Gold	15¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy., 1862	9¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	14¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy., 1867	10
U. S. 5-20 1862	12	5-20 Jan. & Jy., 1868	10¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	10½	C. P. R. R.	95¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	11¾	C. P. R. R.	92¾
U. S. 10-40	8¾	Cv. Pacifics	12

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 22, 1870.

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Felger & Rothschilds, Chicago	3 cars
Keefer & Hartman, Chicago	3 cars
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	4 cars
Shamberg & Haas, Chicago	3 cars
E. Katz, Chicago	4 cars
S. Kraus, Chicago	3 cars
L. Lowenstein, Chicago	1 car
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	3 cars
M. Varner, Chicago	1 car
Chas. Boyer, Chicago	1 car
Trauman & Loffberg, Chicago	2 cars
Holmes, L. Co., Fort Wayne	2 cars
Holmes, L. & Co., Indianapolis	1 cars
Geo. Steetz, Degraff	1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Milford	3 cars
J. & S. Needy, Newark	3 cars
W. C. Malholm, New York	2 cars
Geo. Emerick & Co., Newark	1 car
R. O. Campbell, Salem	1 car
Horner & Shomaker, Bellair	2 car
Prepaid	2 cars
Total	52
Total last week	48

Fifty-two car loads averaging say 18 head to the car would make 936; add to this 90 head driven in from adjoining counties, and we have an aggregate of 1,026, and this is a big supply for this market, particularly when there are no buyers aside from the butchers, as was the case to-day. Prime butchers stock was scarce, and sold without difficulty at full prices, but common and medium cattle were very abundant; indeed, but very few of any other kind could be found. Of rough stags and thin steers and cows there was a very full supply, and those butchers who buy this kind of stock, we have no doubt, had it much their own way, as the drovers do not care to keep this kind of cattle any longer than they can help, as it costs just as much to feed inferior as it does to feed good cattle, while the latter kind, it is well known, will always sell quicker and at relatively better prices than the former. There was no trouble to-day in disposing of prime fat cattle at 8 and 8¼ cts., and a larger number than was here could have been sold; but it was hard to sell commonish stock, of which, as already intimated, the supply was in excess of the demand, at even 6 and 6¼ cts. There was a fair attendance of country buyers, and we presume they took most of stockers on sale at prices ranging from 5@6 cts.

The change in the weather has, as might be expected, improved the meat market considerably, and the butchers, in consequence, are buying more liberally though they still complain that good cattle are too high. Those butchers who slaughter common stock are doubtless doing better than those who buy nothing but the best, as common cattle are much cheaper relatively than the best grades.

Squire Carr, we see it intimated, is mentioned as a democratic candidate for assembly. Mr. Carr is an old stock dealer, and, aside from his politics, is a very clever man. We do not apprehend, however, that there is much danger of his being sent to Harrisburg as a legislator.

Peter Sheitemantle 5 head mixed Butler Co. stock, at 4@6 cts.

Emerick & Co. 11 head mixed stock from Licking Co., Ohio, at 5¾@6¾.

Sam Leavenstine 14 head mixed stock from Chicago, at 5½@6¾.

M. Varner 23 head mixed stock from Chicago, at 5@6¾.

M. Kraus sold 40 head of fat cattle from Chicago, at 6@6¾; 40 stockers.

Chas. Metz 13 head Washington Co. steers, at an average of 6¾.

Keefer & Hartman sold 35 head Green Co., and 3 loads from Chicago, at 5@6¾ cts.

E. Katz 29 head of mixed stock from Chicago, at 5@6.

J. Rothschilds 10 head of fairish stock, at 6@6¾.

Sol Shamberg 168, from Chicago; sold stockers, at 5¾@6 for cattle, at 6@6¾.

Trauman & Keefer 19 head from Chicago sold, at 5@7 cts.

Rothchilds & Zeigler sold 29 head of mixed stock from Chicago, at 6@7¾.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 80 head of common mixed Indiana stock at 4½@5¾.

McAllister & Carr 13 head of commission cattle, at 5¾@6.

Jacob Needy sold 56 head of good to extra Ohio steers, at 6¾@6¾.

Chas. Boyer 19 head of mixed stock, at 6¾@7¾.

Jos. Hanlin 18 head of mixed stock from Washington Co., at 5¾@6¾.

L. & J. Shamberg 20 head mixed stock, from Chicago, at 5@7 cts.

S. Marks & Bro. 18 head of prime steers from Washington Co. and 78 from Chicago, at 6@7¾.

Mazlewood & Blackstock 39 head of Ohio mixed stock, at 5@6¾.

Garwin sold 10 head common Butler Co. stock.

LAMBS AND SHEEP.

The supply, although it appeared to be equal to the demand, was about one thousand less than last week, about 1,700 against something like 2,700. Most of the sheep drovers reported the market slow, notwithstanding the decreased supply, but as in the case of cattle, prime fat sheep and lambs were scarce and brought full prices, while those verging on the scalawag order and there were plenty of these, were dull and it looked as if there might be some of this kind left over. Sales of the shipper's were made at 5¼@5¾; some few fancy bringing 6cts, but this is an outside quotation. Good lambs were also scarce and brought full prices—one butcher informed us that he paid four dollars per head for forty, and sales were made from that down to $1.50@2.

Last week there was a drove of sheep taken from these yards over to East Liberty where a higher price was expected to be realized. After being kept at the Central Yards two days they were driven back to Allenheny and sold at the exact price that was bid and refused for the same sheep on Monday, four and a half cents.

A. Stakeley & Co. sold 60 lambs from $2@3; 104 sheep at $2@4.

Sheitlemantle & Walters 100 from Butler Co.; sheep at $3@4; lambs at $4.50@5.70.

John Keefer 100 from Butler Co. sheep at $3@4; and sheep at $2.50@3.50.

Adam Eckert sold 50 sheep at $2.62@4.25; 80 lambs at $3@5.

Jacob Keefer 108 lambs from Mercer Co. at $4.50@5.75; sheep at $3.

M. Beighley 95 from Butler Co. sheep at $3@3½; lambs at $2@5.

Jacob Rinn 118 from Ohio; sold about 50 at an average of $5.

John Dunn sold 50 lambs from Westmoreland Co., at $5; 41 sheep at $2@3.

Neely & McMillan sold 12 sheep at $5½ per head; 130 from 5½c per lb to $2¾ per head; and 110 scalawags.

John McAllister sold 80 lambs and sheep from Mercer Co. for McCullough at $3@4.

Jas Shaw sold 120 from Mercer Co.; lambs at $4.50@5; sheep at $2@3.

Isaac Williams 78 sheep unsold at 9 A. M.

Jonathan Davis sold 58 medium to prime lambs at $3@4.

Emerick & Co. 18 lambs at $4½; 20 sheep at $2½@3.

HOGS.

The retail demand for hogs is improving and will continue to improve from this out as the weather becomes cooler. Prices, however, remain unchanged, $10@10½ gross.

Emerick & Co. bought one bunch of 41 at 9¾ and another of 20 at 9¾.

Jacob Rothchilds bought 32 stock hogs at $5.50.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 22, 1870.

Trade in general merchandise continues sluggish and unsatisfactory, though it is fully as active as usual at this season of the year. Grain dealers complain that they are obliged to work on exceedingly small margins, and while we have no doubt this is true, there seems to be no help for it. Handling grain on a margin of one or two cents per bushel is neither pleasant nor profitable, but in the present condition of affairs dealers either have to do this or nothing. Some operators are disposed to blame country dealers and farmers for this, but we do not take this view of the matter, as our country friends are certainly right in realizing all they can get for anything they have to sell. The fault, if fault there is, lies among dealers themselves, some of whom in their anxiety to do business will run prices up to such an extent that there is nothing left for themselves or anybody else—it is the strong competition that prevails among that class of buyers, and we look for work on small margins, and hergin lies the trouble.

APPLES—Continue dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand. Quotations cannot be given above $2@3½ per bbl, for common to choice.

BUTTER—Roll on sale at 20@22c; prime to choice tub 22@24c.

CANDLES—Sperm on sale at 45@50c; tallow 10@11c; adamantine 15@16c; stearine 18@20c; paraffine 18@20c.

CHEESE—Sales of Ohio factory at 13½@14c; New York factory 14@15c.

COAL—Pittsburgh, 8c; Youghiogheny, 8c; Brier Hill, 8c; Blossburg, 10c; Anthracite, $7.50@8.50 per ton.

COAL OIL—Is quoted in a jobbing way at 32c in old barrels, and 27½@28 in new, that is for standard brands.

CHEESE—In better demand and firmer. We quote at 14½@15c; Ohio Factory 13½@14; Ohio Goshen 14½@15.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3.50; and Portland Plaster at $4 per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Is being sold in small lots in store at $1.65@1.75 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of prime bright apples at 5@6; Peaches at 6@7 for quarters, and 8@9 for halves. Stock light and demand only moderate.

EGGS—There is a steady demand for fresh eggs, and we are reported sales to-day, at 18 @20 cts. Old stock is not wanted at any price.

FRUITS—Peaches sold to-day at $2.50@3.50 per box, and plums at $4@5 per box. Grapes unchanged, 12@14 cts.

FLOUR—Is dull and weak, and prices may be quoted at 50@75c per bbl. We have had good to choice western flours at $6.50@7, and $7.25. Rye flour, in store, $6.

GRAIN—Prices unchanged; live goose feathers may be quoted at 80@85 cts to the trade, and 90@95 in small lots.

GROCERIES—Continue quiet and devoid of anything new or important. Sugars are steady at 9¼@12 for raws; 14¾ for crushed; 13¾ for powdered; 13½ for A; 13¼ for white; 13¼ for C. Coffee, 19@22 for common to choice Rio. New Orleans Molasses scarce and firm at 85. Syrups dull.

GRAIN—There is no improvement in the demand for wheat, and prime red cannot be quoted above $1.25@1.27. Oats dull; new crop, on wharf, at 45, and in first hands at 42@43; prime old, on spot, 52@55. Corn is as dull as ever and cannot be fairly quoted above 88 in first hands, and 90@92 on wharf or depot. Rye is dull and nominal at 85 for new, and 90 for old. Barley—no sales; prices nominal at 1@5 1.10.

HAY—Is quiet and unchanged; sales from country wagons at $15@16.

HUNGS—Sales at 2½@3 cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbls and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—No. 1 is quoted at $1.20@1.25; No. 2 at 80@90.

LIVE POULTRY—Spring chickens abundant and dull at 30 cts per pair by the coop. Prices unchanged. Old stock per pair.

MELONS—Sales of water melons at $15@25 per bbl, according to size and condition.

POTATOES—Sales of Baltimore Sweets at $7 per bbl and prime Jerseys at $8.

PROVISIONS—Easier, and Lard and Mess Pork lower. Plain Shoulders 14½; Sugar Cured, 16½; Ribbed Sides, 17½; Short Ribbed 17½; Clear, 18½; Breakfast Bacon, 20; Sugar Cured Hams, 19@20; Lard, 15@17; in tierces, 18@18½; in kegs and 19 in buckets. Dried Beef, 25. Mess Pork, $29.50@30.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@4½.

SALT—Allegheny river brands may be quoted at $1.60 by the car load and $1.70@1.75 for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2.15@2.18, and very little offering.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 22, 1870.

The excitement which characterized the oil market on Saturday, has subsided, the market to-day having been very quiet, and at the close, indications of weakness were again apparent. It would seem that the Prussian successes were not regarded so satisfactorily or decisive to-day as on saturday by the oil trade, and to this, nothing else, may be attributed the reaction. However, until towards evening, the market was firm, as there was no disposition to make concessions in order to effect sales; about 4 P. M., however, there were offers to sell both crude and refined at a slight reduction from the figures maintained during the early part of the day, and while it is not certain it is not unlikely that the break which was made to-day will be followed un to morrow, as fluctuation is the order of the day.

CRUDE.

Very quiet and without quotable change. Sale of 1,200 bbls seller 20 days at 9¾; and 3,000 seller September at 9¾. Seller all year offered freely at 9½; and at the close seller September was offered at 9¾.

REFINED.

Sale 1,000 each September to December, at 24¾c, and earlier in the day, 500 each same months at 25. In the afternoon Philadelphia telegrams quoted 25 as the price for any quantity, but later, there were offers to sell at a slight concession.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

Penn Oil Works 444, on account B S Duncan; F L Bates 278, on account D C Herbst; Tack Bros 200, on account T Hackett; Waring, K & Co. 154, on account I. W Young; Lockhart, F & Co. 480, on account same; Forest Oil Bros. 150, on account J Munhall; Waring, K & Co. 616, on account Fisher Bro.

Total ..... 2,446 bbls.

STATEMENT OF CRUDE OIL SHIPPED BY P. R. R. AND A. V. R. R. OIL LINE, DURING WEEK ENDING AUG. 20, 1870.

By Parker & Thompson from Parker to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia. 2,081bbls.

By Fisher Bros. from Parker to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia 862 bbls.

By B. S. Duncan from Parker to W. P. Logan & Co., Phila., 1,537 bbls.

By B. S. Duncan from Parker to W. P. Logan, Hestonville, 479.

By D. C. Herbst from Parker, to Poultney & Co., Hestonville, 520 bbls.

By D. C. Angel, from Scrubgrass to Poultney & Moale, Balti., 267.

By D. C. Herbst from Scrubgrass to Merritt, J & Co., Baltimore, 230 bbls.

Total ..... 5,519 bbls. of 45 gals.

Total to Hestonville ..... 479 bbls.

Total to Philadelphia ..... 4,040 bbls.

Total to Baltimore ..... 1,040 bbls.

Grand total ..... 5,519 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Cotton firm; 19¾c for middling uplands. Flour unchanged; sales of 1,800 bbls at $5.35@5.80 for superfine western and State, $8.80@8.40 for common to good extra do, $6.95@8.40 for good to choice do, $6.30@6.80 for common to choice extra white wheat extra, $5.90@6.40 for common to good extra Ohio, $6@8.75 for common to choice extra St. Louis; market closed dull. Rye flour lower; sales 240 bbls at $4.75@5.75. Corn meal quiet, whisky lower; sales of 350 bbls at 25@95c; closing at inside quotations. Wheat; receipts of 131,820 bushs, wheat also for native; sales of 98,000 bushs at $1.53¾ for No. 2; Chicago dried at $1.15@1.21; No. 2 spring at $1.20; No. 2 Milwaukee dried $1.35; Illinois red winter $1.37@1.40; Western red winter $1.50@1.60; Mait dull; sales 30,000 bushels, State $1.30. Rye quiet. Corn; receipts 167,117 bushels opened quiet, closed heavy and declining; sales of 44,000 bushs at 86@86c for new western mixed; $1.05 for western yellow; $1.06 for white Southern; closing at 86c for prime parcels. Oats; receipts of 69,333 bushs; oats a shade firmer; sales of 53,000 bushs at 39c for Western; 39@55 for Ohio and State. Hay; $80@90 for shipping $100@125 for retail lots. Coffee dull; sales of 600 bags of Rio. Sugar steady; sales of 900 hogsheads at 9@9¾c for Cuba. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice dull at 9@9¾c. Petroleum firm 12¾@12¾c for crude, and 25@26c for refined. Total stock of grain in warehouse August 22nd—Wheat, 617,266 bushels; Barley, 108,284 bushels; Corn, 673,304 bushels; Malt, 134,054 bushels; Oats, 894,455 bushels; Peas, 24,851 bushels; Rye, 37,384 bushels. Provisions—Pork firmer and quiet; sales of 350 barrels at $29.65@30.37 for new; $28.50@28.60 for prime, $30.00@30.50 for prime. Mess beef quiet; sales 1,200 bbls at $12@16 for plain mess, $16@19 for mess. Beef hams dull; sales 100 tcs at 16@18½c for prime mess, $30@31 for India mess; middles quiet. Cut meats dull at 8½@8¾. Lard unsettled; sales 800 tcs at 16@16½c for steam; 17¾ for kettle. Butter firm at 20@30 for western; 26@30 for State. Cheese dull at 12@14¾. Turpentine quiet at 37¾. Freights steady. Sugar per steam to Liverpool, 3d. Wheat per steam 5d.

Latest.—Flour market closed steady, with moderate inquiry. Wheat rather more steady and a fair export demand; for No. 2 spring $1.52@1.53; winter red and amber western at $1.56@1.58½. Rye dull at 90@97c. Oats closed dull and heavy at 50@54c for new Ohio. Corn dull at 84@86c for new mixed western. Pork quiet and nominally unchanged. Beef steady with moderate inquiry. Cut meats in limited request and unchanged. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard quiet at 16¾@16¾c for good to prime. Eggs steady at 20@25c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 22.—Eastern exchange firmer; 1-10 offered; buying par selling. Wheat firmer and higher at an advance of ¾@2c on new and 1@2c on old, according to date. Receipts; closing, 93¾c for regular No. 2 spring cash; 93¾c for same grade seller September. This afternoon market irregular and dull at 90@93¾c for No. 2 seller September. Corn weak and 2½@2¾c lower; closing at 67¾ @68¾c for seller September. This afternoon market steady at 68¾c for seller September. Oats more active and 3@3½c higher and closing at 35@35½c cash; 35@37½c for September; 32½@33c for No. 2. Rye in better demand and closed at 70¾c for No. 1. Barley firmer at $1.05@1.09 for No. 2. Highwines quiet at 95c for iron bound. Provisions unchanged. Mess pork $28. Lard 15½c. Dry salted shoulders 12¾c. Receipts for the past 48 hours; 2553 bbls flour; 68,257 bush wheat; 94,945 bush corn; 112,084 bush oats; 5062 bush rye; 23,995 bush barley; 1271 hogs. Shipments; 3982 bbls flour; 15,526 bush wheat; 66,850 bush corn; 5,405 bush oats; 2,000 bush rye; 2,772 bush barley; 1085 hogs. Freights steady at 4¾c for oats and 5c for wheat to Buffalo by rail.

Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Beef cattle; receipts 4,500 head; 3,500 at Communipaw, and 1,000 at Harlem; 1,000 at Forty-fifth street, 800 at Weehawken, and 122 cars at Communipaw, or 1,880 head. There are many Texans on sale, with 1,000 head for the week. There was a good demand for good fat cattle at 1@¼c advance; choice 8 cwt. Durhams brought 10¾@11c; Texans 9@11c, with some few extra Jerseys at 12c. Two cars coarse Indiana, 82 pounds. Sheep sold at 5¼c; car 71 lb culls at 4½c; car 80 lbs Ohio at 6¾c; deck 90 lbs at 6¾c. Car Canada lambs 56 lbs at 8c. Hogs sales 12,000 head for the week, and 4,000 for to-day; market firmer; most medium and light weights selling at 12@12¼c for heavy, and 12¾c for light. Arrivals expected this week.

CHICAGO, August 22.—Hogs firmer at $9.55@10, for fair to choice. Cattle fairly active at $4½@6.50, for common to extra Texans and $7@8, for good to choice smooth steers.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—Cattle active at 5@6c good to prime; 6½@6¾c choice. Hogs in demand 8¾@9c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 22.—Flour dull; family $6@6.25. Wheat dull; $1.15@1.18 offered; but 2@3c higher asked. Corn dull and nominal; it was offered at 35@38c for car and shelled and no buyers. Oats unchanged; new held at 40@45c; old at 50@55c, no sales reported. Barley scarce and in demand at $1.15@1.25. Whisky dull, and it is difficult to give quotations; sales at 91½c for Government bonded spring. Mess pork dull: $28.50 asked, but $28 offered. Bulk meats firm at 13@13½c; a sale of 60,000 lbs sides at 15c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand; shoulders, 14¾c; sides, 17c; and 17½c for clear rib and clear sugar-cured hams 24@24½c. Lard held at 16c; a small sale reported him to offered freely at 15½; and at the close seller September was offered at 15¾.

REFINED.

Sale 1,000 each September to December, at 24¾c, and earlier in the day, 500 each same months at 25. In the afternoon Philadelphia telegrams quoted 25 as the price for any quantity, but later, there were offers to sell at a slight concession.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Cotton firm; 19¾c for middling uplands. Flour unchanged; sales of 1,800 bbls at $5.35@5.80 for superfine western and State, $8.80@8.40 for common to good extra do, $6.95@8.40 for good to choice do, $6.30@6.80 for common to choice extra white wheat extra, $5.90@6.40 for common to good extra Ohio, $6@8.75 for common to choice extra St. Louis; market closed dull. Rye flour lower; sales 240 bbls at $4.75@5.75. Corn meal quiet, whisky lower; sales of 350 bbls at 25@95c; closing at inside quotations. Wheat; receipts of 131,820 bushs, wheat also for native; sales of 98,000 bushs at $1.53¾ for No. 2; Chicago dried at $1.15@1.21; No. 2 spring at $1.20; No. 2 Milwaukee dried $1.35; Illinois red winter $1.37@1.40; Western red winter $1.50@1.60; Mait dull; sales 30,000 bushels, State $1.30. Rye quiet. Corn; receipts 167,117 bushels opened quiet, closed heavy and declining; sales of 44,000 bushs at 86@86c for new western mixed; $1.05 for western yellow; $1.06 for white Southern; closing at 86c for prime parcels. Oats; receipts of 69,333 bushs; oats a shade firmer; sales of 53,000 bushs at 39c for Western; 39@55 for Ohio and State. Hay; $80@90 for shipping $100@125 for retail lots. Coffee dull; sales of 600 bags of Rio. Sugar steady; sales of 900 hogsheads at 9@9¾c for Cuba. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice dull at 9@9¾c. Petroleum firm 12¾@12¾c for crude, and 25@26c for refined. Total stock of grain in warehouse August 22nd—Wheat, 617,266 bushels; Barley, 108,284 bushels; Corn, 673,304 bushels; Malt, 134,054 bushels; Oats, 894,455 bushels; Peas, 24,851 bushels; Rye, 37,384 bushels. Provisions—Pork firmer and quiet; sales of 350 barrels at $29.65@30.37 for new; $28.50@28.60 for prime, $30.00@30.50 for prime. Mess beef quiet; sales 1,200 bbls at $12@16 for plain mess, $16@19 for mess. Beef hams dull; sales 100 tcs at 16@18½c for prime mess, $30@31 for India mess; middles quiet. Cut meats dull at 8½@8¾. Lard unsettled; sales 800 tcs at 16@16½c for steam; 17¾ for kettle. Butter firm at 20@30 for western; 26@30 for State. Cheese dull at 12@14¾. Turpentine quiet at 37¾. Freights steady. Sugar per steam to Liverpool, 3d. Wheat per steam 5d.

Latest.—Flour market closed steady, with moderate inquiry. Wheat rather more steady and a fair export demand; for No. 2 spring $1.52@1.53; winter red and amber western at $1.56@1.58½. Rye dull at 90@97c. Oats closed dull and heavy at 50@54c for new Ohio. Corn dull at 84@86c for new mixed western. Pork quiet and nominally unchanged. Beef steady with moderate inquiry. Cut meats in limited request and unchanged. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard quiet at 16¾@16¾c for good to prime. Eggs steady at 20@25c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 22.—Eastern exchange firmer; 1-10 offered; buying par selling. Wheat firmer and higher at an advance of ¾@2c on new and 1@2c on old, according to date. Receipts; closing, 93¾c for regular No. 2 spring cash; 93¾c for same grade seller September. This afternoon market irregular and dull at 90@93¾c for No. 2 seller September. Corn weak and 2½@2¾c lower; closing at 67¾ @68¾c for seller September. This afternoon market steady at 68¾c for seller September. Oats more active and 3@3½c higher and closing at 35@35½c cash; 35@37½c for September; 32½@33c for No. 2. Rye in better demand and closed at 70¾c for No. 1. Barley firmer at $1.05@1.09 for No. 2. Highwines quiet at 95c for iron bound. Provisions unchanged. Mess pork $28. Lard 15½c. Dry salted shoulders 12¾c. Receipts for the past 48 hours; 2553 bbls flour; 68,257 bush wheat; 94,945 bush corn; 112,084 bush oats; 5062 bush rye; 23,995 bush barley; 1271 hogs. Shipments; 3982 bbls flour; 15,526 bush wheat; 66,850 bush corn; 5,405 bush oats; 2,000 bush rye; 2,772 bush barley; 1085 hogs. Freights steady at 4¾c for oats and 5c for wheat to Buffalo by rail.

Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Beef cattle; receipts 4,500 head; 3,500 at Communipaw, and 1,000 at Harlem; 1,000 at Forty-fifth street, 800 at Weehawken, and 122 cars at Communipaw, or 1,880 head. There are many Texans on sale, with 1,000 head for the week. There was a good demand for good fat cattle at 1@¼c advance; choice 8 cwt. Durhams brought 10¾@11c; Texans 9@11c, with some few extra Jerseys at 12c. Two cars coarse Indiana, 82 pounds. Sheep sold at 5¼c; car 71 lb culls at 4½c; car 80 lbs Ohio at 6¾c; deck 90 lbs at 6¾c. Car Canada lambs 56 lbs at 8c. Hogs sales 12,000 head for the week, and 4,000 for to-day; market firmer; most medium and light weights selling at 12@12¼c for heavy, and 12¾c for light. Arrivals expected this week.

CHICAGO, August 22.—Hogs firmer at $9.55@10, for fair to choice. Cattle fairly active at $4½@6.50, for common to extra Texans and $7@8, for good to choice smooth steers.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—Cattle active at 5@6c good to prime; 6½@6¾c choice. Hogs in demand 8¾@9c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 22.—Flour dull; family $6@6.25. Wheat dull; $1.15@1.18 offered, but 2@3c higher asked. Corn dull and nominal; it was offered at 35@38c for car and shelled and no buyers. Oats unchanged, new held at 40@45c; old at 50@55c, no sales reported. Barley scarce and in demand at $1.15@1.25. Whisky dull, and it is difficult to give quotations; sales at 91½c for Government bonded spring. Mess pork dull: $28.50 asked, but $28 offered. Bulk meats firm at 13@13½c; a sale of 60,000 lbs sides at 15c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand; shoulders, 14¾c; sides, 17c; and 17½c for clear rib and clear sugar-cured hams 24@24½c. Lard held at 16c; a small sale reported him to offered freely at 15½; and at the close seller September was offered at 15¾.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, August 22.—Thos Graff; 1 car Graff; 1 car middlings, John McCurdy & Co; 25 bbls h wines, Rodelhim & A; 2 cars stone, Bulman & G; 1 do baled hay, Bruner & Co; 140 oats in bulk, S Bour Bro & Co; 1 do lime, Clifford Pemberton; 20 bxs cheese, Haworth & Co; 20 do do, J J Fetterly; 60 do do, T C Jenkins; 60 do do, N J Braden; 22 bdls b pails, F Sellers & Co; 11 bbls apples, W J Steel & Bro; 5 do do, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 1 do do, Thos Graff; 1 car Grew & Co; 1 car stone, C Miller; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & L; 5 bbls glue, W Fiscus; 30 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 100 sks sugar, J Meek; 50 sks corn, W H Nantker & Son; 3 bbls onions, 7 do apples, H Rea Jr; 25 bxs matches, Knox & Orr; 1 car limestone, Graff, Bennett & Co; 20 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 25 cases lard, Dalzell & Townsend; 6 bbls 1 oil, Watt, L & Co; 250 pigs lead, Dilfurbe & Son; 100 sks flour, 100 bbls do, T C Jenkins Bro.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Aug. 22.—3 cars 1 ore, Rees G & B; 3 do do Shoenberger, B & Co; 3 do do, Graff, Iron Mills; 1 do do, Chess S & Co; 10 do do, J Painter & Son; 10 do pig iron, Nimick & Co; 1 do do, Everson P & Co; 67 bgs b meal, Hart & Co; 100 bbls lime, Rippley & Co; 228 bgs m feed, P Duff & Son; 100 bbls flour' S S Marvin; 1 car lee, W Scott & Sons; 1 car coal, Lyon & Co; 1 car pipe, H H Collins; 203 sks oats, Graham & M; 10 sks c meal, Keil & R; 10 cases of shoes, W Eschmertz & Co; 1 mill, Mt Union; 3 bbls; 6 bbls s iron, P Jones; 9 crates cabinet work, Baker S M Co; 1 bx organ, L R Morton; 10,000 ft lumber, R A Clark & Co; 53 sks corn, 170 do wheat, Bost & Co; 1 car coal, J McGilbinn; lot hh floods, G Johnston.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, August 22.—25 sks, McHugh & Hood; 2 bbls f seed, W H Graff & Co; 1 bbl eggs, J A Graff; 2 bxs cigars, H Lippincott; 2 bbls eggs, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 1 do do, same; 1 bbl feathers, Godfrey & Clark; 1 car lumber, M Seibert & Co; 50 bbls h wines, Littell & Mechling; 30 do do, 1 bbl wh whisky, J S Finch & Co; 1 bale yarn, J Horne & Co; 2 hhds tobacco, J Murphy; 17 sks oats, F Schields; 4 hhds tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 2 cks d beef, 2 cks bacon, Dessel Bowens; 15 bbls whisky, Evert & Hunt; 4 bbls oil, W J McKnight; 1 car wheat, Voigt & Ortman; 1 car stoves, W Hastings; 30 bxs tobacco, J Rutland; 30 drums do, 5 bxs do, T Chambers; 1 car x iron, Jones & Laughlin; 2 bales dry hides, Popp, Baker & C; 45 tcs lard, F Sellers & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, August 22.—2 cars s, W Krebs; 5 do metal, Nimick & Co; 4 do ore, Lewis B & D; 1 car wheat, Kennedy Bro; 9 sks rags, J Jones; 156 sks oats, Geo Stewart; 75 sks feed, 7 do oats, Wilson & Thompson; 27 sacks middlings, 5 do cornmeal, Adams & K; 1 car flaxseed, M B Suydam; 4 cars iron' Graff B & Co; 2 do do, Spang C & Co; 15 rolls leather, J Eisenbeis; 1 car barley, Smith & Co; 1 car of shingles, Voegtley & K; 5 bbls liquor, S Redenbak; 13 do apples, J Herbert.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, August 22, 3 cars metal, McKnight P Co; 1 car lime, Henderson Bro; 1 bbl onions, Voigt M & Co; 16 sks rye, Bricker & Co; 201 sks oats, Scott & G; 19 cars coal, Armstrong D & Co; 1 bbl eggs, W H Kirkpatrick Co, 10 cars coal, Coleman

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Route for Sale.—A good route on this paper Inquire at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Patrick Leonard was drunk yesterday. Deputy Mayor Nichols committed him to jail for ten days.

Progressing.—The new Odd Fellows' building on Nineteenth street, East Birmingham, is rapidly approaching completion.

Pic-Nic.—A Social Pic-Nic is announced to come off at Coultersville, Mount township, in a short time. It promises to be a pleasant affair.

Silver Wedding Presents.—We are opening this morning a very choice selection of sterling silver fancy pieces.

JOHN WANAMAKER & Sons & Co.

Surety.—Elizabeth McCleary alleges that one John McCleary threatened to take her life by cutting her throat, and the Mayor, to whom the complaint was made, issued a warrant for John.

September Magazines.—W. A. Gildenfenny, No. 65 Fifth avenue, has received thus early, Harper's Monthly, Peterson's Ladies National, and the Galaxy. These standard periodicals are always worth reading.

Aldermanic Shore issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of George Jones. Jones is a colored individual who is charged with backing a son of James Dougherty, and inflicting a severe gash on his hand with a razor.

Postponed.—The hearing in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Louis Bayer, charged before the Mayor on oath of Margaret Lang with forgery, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed until Saturday.

The Picnic to-day by the Ardary Zouaves will be grand. The arrangements are complete for a good time. The mail train on the Pennsylvania Railroad will stop at Hoop's station at eleven o'clock P. M., to accommodate those attending.

The cars on the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway will run through to the Union depot about the first of next week. Two additional cars will be put on the line and the will run on the same time every seven minutes, as heretofore.

To Clairemont.—Christy Bradford and Thomas Williams, who were sentenced to the work house for three months on Saturday, in the quarter sessions Court, the former having been convicted of assault and battery and the latter for larceny, were taken to that institution yesterday.

Martha Gordon, like many other people, has a strong love of life, therefore when Adam Neal threatened to kill her, it was but natural that she should seek prosection. Hence the warrant which was issued yesterday by Alderman Floyd for the arrest of Neal.

Military Pic-Nic.—The Avery Guards, commanded by Captain G. S. Massey, will give a grand military pic-nic at Linden Grove, on 8th of September, 1870, at which time a beautiful silver cup will be presented to the best company. Governor Geary and General Pearson will deliver addresses.

Postponed.—The awarding of the contract for the paving of Penn avenue with wooden pavement, which was to have been made last evening, is postponed until Monday next, in consequence of the absence of three of the Commissioners, who are in the East, studying the different kinds of wood pavement.

Attention!—The Colored Republicans' voters of the Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, Pittsburgh, are requested to meet at the Miller School House on Wednesday evening, the 24th, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of transacting important business.

By order of J. W. OWENS, President,
R. L. SMITH, Secretary.

Fierce Debtor.—Adolph Rasch yesterday says he went to collect a bill of Harry Wentzel, when Harry ordered him off the premises, saying he would kill him if he did not leave quickly. He left in haste and made Alderman Floyd acquainted with the facts. Yesterday Harry was arrested and held for a hearing on an information for surety of the peace.

Assault and Battery.—Michael Kennedy made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging Frank Dean and John Saville with assault and battery. He alleges that they attacked him, and that Dean struck him over the head with a milk can, and that Saville beat him about the face with his fist. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

Found Drowned.—The Coroner's jury, in the case of the man found in the river at the foot of Brunot's Island, Sunday, an account of which we published yesterday, met at nine o'clock yesterday morning, after hearing the testimony of Dr. Umbstatter, returned a verdict of found drowned." There was nothing, in addition to what we stated yesterday, found as to the identity of the man.

Runaway.—Mr. E. Cameron, driver for Wm. Devore Noble, Pinkerton Office, Fifth avenue, was seriously injured yesterday. He was driving down the Brownsville road, on the South Side, when the horse became frightened and ran away. At Carson street, the wagon collided with a post, and Mr. Cameron was thrown out and severely injured. His injuries were properly attended to and he was brought to his residence in this city.

Changed his Base.—Rev. Dr. Williams, the successful pastor of the Colored Methodist church on Porter's alley, between Arthurs and Roberts streets, in the Eighth ward, has been transferred to the Bedford Circuit. During Dr. W.'s connection with the church he has more than doubled the membership. The house of worship has been remodeled and enlarged, and owes its present handsome appearance to the indefatigable energy and perseverence of Dr. Williams. Success attend him in his new field of labor.

Sanguinary.—McKee's alley, Sixth ward, was the scene of a sanguinary encounter yesterday. Miss Elizabeth Watkins and Abraham Lock, both colored, were the principals in the affair. Abraham was intoxicated, and attacked Elizebeth. He, it is said, kicked her and struck her, and threatened to murder her. The mortality list by "finishing" her. Elizabeth is afraid of the "finishing." She called upon Alderman Shore and Constable Hill, and a warrant issued for the arrest of the sanguinary Abraham.

Bold Theft.—Yesterday afternoon a bold thief entered a saloon, corner Penn and Shawsheen streets, without stopping passed through to the rear of the house. He then managed to get into the adjoining premises and passed into the house and up stairs. Returning to the saloon he quietly carried with him a carpet sack, and deliberately walked up Penn street. An alarm was given, but the thief escaped. The police failed to early vigilance. The carpet sack contained clothing valued at about $75.

Findley Township Teachers.—The Board of School Directors of Findley township met at Clinton, on Saturday, 20th inst., and elected the following teachers for the ensuing term: No. 1, (Strouse's,) not supplied; No. 2, (Clinton,) Miss E. J. Dickson; No. 3, (McLaughlin's,) Miss Jennie Dugarm; No. 4, (Noblestown,) Miss Ella Stuart; No. 5, (Stuart's,) Miss Mattie Bovne; No. 6, (McAyeal's,) Miss Jennie McAyeal; No. 7, (Mansfield,) Miss Louisa Miller; No. 8, (Wiley,) Miss Mary A. Leech.

Senator Thomas Howard has fully recovered his health and is beyond a relapse. It was an unjust insinuation on the part of our Sunday contemporaries to assert that he would be unable to take up the gauntlet of the canvass if re-nominated. He will do the best he can, as he always has done to the detriment of his own health, for the common cause whether re-nominated or not. We are glad, however, to say his health is fully recovered, and that the Democracy of the Harrisburg district will be entirely deprived his fellow-citizens of his valuable labors.

Back Again.—Jim Mackerell, a man of considerable notoriety as a "Point pough," who was some weeks since taken to the Work House, to serve out a sentence of six months, escaped and came to this city Saturday last. He was recaptured Sunday, and yesterday was conducted back again by officer Strain. He exhibited his proficiency in the pugilistic art "pitched into" a man to whom he was handcuffed, and wanted to fight the conductor of the train. If the jugernaut is allowed to keep Jim at the Work House, he will have to keep a close watch upon him.

An Assassin.—According to the statement of Mr. William Hanna, made before Justice Salisbury yesterday, Mrs. Anu Lovegate, is decidedly amazonian in her manner of doing things. He alleges that Mrs. Lovegate made an assault upon him Sunday, caught him by the neck and struck him several blows with a stick. The Justice was of opinion that although such conduct might be pardonable in a woman, some places it was very unloveable in a woman to travel at such a gate in this country and he issued a warrant for her arrest on a charge of assault and battery.

We would call the attention of our readers to "a Modern Built Residence" for sale, situated on Cliff street, in the near vicinity of the High School Building, now in course of erection. This property is in a desirable and improving locality, and when the inclined Plane is finished, all the property in that locality will be greatly enhanced. The dwelling is nearly new, well built and in perfect order—every convenience and comfort are supplied that modern wants can suggest or inventive supply. Those looking for comfortable houses will find it worth their while to examine this property without delay. It is offered at a bargain.

Brutal Assault.

On Sunday evening, about half-past five o'clock, Jacob Watson, Jr., is alleged, made a brutal and unprovoked assault upon Christian Franz, in Lower St. Clair township, striking him above the eye with a billy or some other heavy, blunt instrument, inflicting a severe and painful wound. It appears that Watson was driving a horse and wagon down the Brownsville road, when the harness broke and the horse became frightened and started to run off. He succeeded in stopping the animal and Franz came to his assistance. Franz, after examing the harness, remarked that they were not safe, whereupon Watson struck him, as above stated. Franz made information before Justice Heisel yesterday, charging Watson with aggravated assault and battery and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Foot Crushed.

Mr. John Moffat, a teamster, met with a painful accident on Carson street, in south Pittsburgh, yesterday morning. He was driving a two-horse team with a load of barrels down the street, and when under the railroad bridge stopped to speak to a friend. He neglected to tie his team and was in the act of climbing on the wagon, when the horses started and his right foot was caught under the wheel. He fell to the ground and the hind wheel of the wagon passed over his left leg below the knee, fortunately broke no bones. He refused to leave a surgeon called to look at his injuries, but requested some of the boys to bring him a bucket of water. The water was brought, and after bathing his foot and leg in it for a few moments, Mr. M. hobbled to his wagon and drove off.

"LIBRARY HALL."

A Magnificent Building—Description of the Edifice—How it is Arranged, And How Fitted Up—An Ornament to Pittsburgh Architecture.

There must be very few of our people who are not familiar with the beautiful exterior of the Mercantile Library Building on Penn street. Occupying, as it does, so large a frontage on that great thoroughfare, and being so stupendous a pile, it must naturally be one of the first things to attract the attention of a visitor to our city. And that attention once attracted, the singular combination of massiveness and simplicity, without any effect of heaviness or want of decoration, is certain to please the sense of the beautiful. It is not, therefore, necessary for us to assert that this is, in every respect, the most pleasing and beautiful if not the largest public building in the vicinity exteriorly, nor will it be desirable for us to revert to the statistics of size, material and capacity which have already been made public, not merely through our own and other daily journals, but also in a pamphlet issued some time since by the Library Association, which was widely distributed and read. The public interest in this enterprise from its inception has been very great, and we think we may with safety assert that there is not one public spirited citizen who has not felt some satisfaction in the knowledge that so elegant and sightly a structure was to be added to the city, and thus, as story after story went up, it was watched with interest by thousands with whom the new building exteriorly must already be familiar as most other houses in the thoroughfare, and especially existing for a time, but is not so, however, as yet, with the interior arrangements. Owing to various vexatious delays the completion of the building, the library, reading and lecture rooms have not yet been thrown open to the public, and it is on this account and because we wish to enjoy quite an important a local event, as so vast an addition to to the elegance and convenience of the public recreation of our city, that we now venture to partially describe what is destined one day to become so popular and familiar a locality.

Upon entering the broad doorway on Penn street, after glancing at the large and elegant street rooms and convenient restaurant on the ground floor, we pass through the spacious entrance hall, our footsteps resounding on the vari-colored tiles and our eyes pleased with the delicately tinted walls, we ascend the broad walnut stairway, and pass into

THE READING ROOM

of the Library, a vast apartment, lighted from above, through its crystal roof, and surrounded on all sides by walnut wainscoting, which are to contain the leading journals of our own and other countries. The walls are brilliantly frescoed and the floor is mostly of heavy glass, through which the light passes into the rear portions of the ware rooms below. Several steam heaters, of delicate iron tracery, which also plays the part of assistant in flourishing this room, which at once must win the admiration of the visitor. One door at the rear end of the Southern side of this room gives admission to

THE LIBRARY

itself, than which we are convinced there is no more elegant apartment for the same purpose in America. Long Narrow as compared with the reading room, it is so tastefully arranged and decorated that every one of its numerous advantages is seized upon and made use of. The walls and ceilings are frescoed with a richness of color and an audacious use of brilliant effects which in a building of less size would be regarded as tawdriness, but here only produces a sense of richness, elegance and aptitude. Around the whole room, just above the height of a man, is a gallery, passed by day through its numerous tall and broad plate windows, and by night by gas from the various chandeliers, which, with the ceiling are colored to correspond with the frescoeing. There runs a broad gallery, which, like the ceiling, is supported by elegant brackets, and which is surrounded by a cast iron, open-work railing of pleasing design. In the future, when the library expands, there is room here for eleven tiers of shelves sufficient to contain twenty thousand volumes at least. At present, however, all the books find more than room enough upon the shelves at present tastefully arranged walnut book cases below. The floor is of alternate walnut and oak; the room is heated in all the rest of the building by steam generated in fire proof vaults in the cellar, and entering the library through a dozen or more elegant heaters of iron and marble. At the western end are the rooms of the librarian and his assistants, to whom has also been appropriated an elegant private apartment at the opposite end. Adjoining the room a beautiful screen eight feet high separates a private room for ladies, which is to be handsomely furnished, and which will doubtless be very grateful to those who court retirement. Above this on the gallery is an apartment for gentlemen similar to that on the main room in the same manner as the boudoir below, and both of these rooms are provided with wash rooms and closets. On coming convinced that we are incapable of justly depicting the literary portion of the building, we again pass through the reading room, emerge into the landing, and ascending a few stairs find ourselves in the foyer of the

AUDITORIUM

Than which we, with the advantage of a goodly experience, assert there will be, upon its completion, no more elegant or comfortable theatre in the New World. The successful audacity has here been employed by the decorator, which was shown in the library, and, with the same success—for, as to advantage of the almost circular shape of the ceiling and gallery, the byzantine style has been happily adopted, and the effect is gorgeously beautiful and eminently oriental. Deep, rich coloring, combined with delicacy of design and boldness of adaptation has produced ensemble which challenges admiration while commanding approval, and renders it easier for the beholder to imagine the offical disciplines of oriental interiors.

LECTURE ROOM

which surrounds the auditorium, giving an opportunity for a pleasant promenade during intermissions in the performance. At each end of this is a dressing room with washing and other conveniences. It is catered at one entrance by a grand staircase, and at the other by one of only little less magnificence, which gives egress upon a twenty-foot alley, which is to be covered with asphaltum, and will thus be rendered pleasant and convenient for that large portion of the future audiences who reside in Allegheny, as the door-way is but a few rods from Sixth street and the Allegheny car-station.

Passing from the lobby, we enter the

The stage is broad but not deep enough for the demands of the modern spectacular drama, a defect which ceases to be felt when we reflect that in all human probability it will never be required for such a purpose, lectures, readings, concerts, operas and the like, together unobjectionable entertainments being the only sort which the nature and proportions of the Association will probably enable it to be used for. Three beautiful private boxes are on each side of the stage, and above the balcony sweeps down in a curve of unsurpassed conception, so admirably executed that even from the seats at either extreme end at least three-fourths of the whole stage is visible.

The paraquette, dress circle and balcony will be furnished with elegant upholstered seats, every one of which is numbered, as are tears, are to be at least two inches wider, and the rows are to be two inches further apart than Maggie Mitchell's theatre in New York. As an addition to this they are to be tilt-seats. We think we cannot err in asserting that everything that could be thought of has been done for the comfort of the fifteen hundred people, who are so frequently hereafter to occupy the seats in this section. At the dress circle a doorway leads to a stairway behind the scenes, which leads to an alley, passing in the rear, which will avail for an audience in case of emergency, but such cases are very improbable as the only fires to be feared are those in the heater-pot vaults, and the strength in every particular of the building is so unusual as to elicit remark from every one who passes it.

Above the theatre is a vast room the whole size of the auditorium and stage below and supported apart from them both, and in front of it is from the north that would suit admirably for the School of Design, and that institution should hasten at once to secure its occupation if it is not already too late. Another large apartment, the same size as the library room, is between that and the roof and being lighted entirely by skylights in a succession of deep pointed arched windows, it is of unusual beauty as well as capacity and we hope to see it occupied by one or more of our large schools, and indeed we should think the University, if it does not secure a new location with larger buildings, might with advantage locate one or more of its departments here.

BY GAS LIGHT.

The gas in the several apartments above described was lighted for the first time last evening and they were thronged with visitors. It was the first which have been fully discussed in a former article, are of the most gorgeous and elegant patterns, the chandeliers having in several instances a resemblance of hanging of finish highly appropriate to the surroundings. The entrance side lights, in addition to the handsome screen to the light into every nook and corner of the spacious apartments, and make them "light as day." The throng of persons who visited the Hall last evening were highly delighted, and were really extravagant in their expressions of praise.

Inquest Concluded.

The jury empannelled in the case of Thomas McCleland, who came to his death from injuries received on the Oakland Passenger Railway on the night of Saturday the 20th inst., an account of which we published the following Monday, met yesterday at half past ten o'clock at the Coroner's office and concluded the investigation. The injured man will be remembered as having across the track and ran No. 23 coming down the hill east of Soho, ran over his leg inflicting injuries which rendered amputation necessary. He lingered for some days after the loss of limb and the man died on the following Thursday.

The jury found that deceased came to his death by being run over by car No. 25 on the Oakland Passenger Railway, and the accident was the result of the neglect of the company in not having a "head light" on the car.

Some of the jurymen were of opinion that it should be attributed to the neglect of the Gas Committee in not having the streets better lighted to that point which is said to be a very dark and dangerous place after night.

Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute.

The Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute will be held in the hall of the Fourth Ward school house, Penn street, next week. The session of the Institute will commence on Monday next, and will be continued during the week. The order of exercises has been arranged with great care and the Institute promises to be one of the most interesting ever held in this city. A number of prominent educators from abroad are expected to be present among them Alonzo John Eaton, Commissioner of the Bureau of Education at Washington, Mrs. Anna T. Randall, of Geneva, New York, and Prof. G. T. Townsend, of the same State.

Watch Stolen.

Mr. Henry Jacobs, a gentleman boarding at the St. James Hotel, lost an elegant gold watch, valued at two hundred dollars, yesterday. He left his room about eight o'clock and went to a barber shop to get shaved, leaving his watch lying on a table in the room and neglecting to lock the door. After getting shaved he returned to his room and discovered that some one had been there during his absence, and that his watch had been stolen. The matter was made known to the police, but there is scarcely a probability that the watch will be recovered, or the thief discovered.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE.

Pearl Mill Destroyed.—The Fire Uncontrollable.—Rapid Destruction.—Loss $275,000.

Last night Allegheny city was the scene of one of the most disastrous fires that has ever occurred in our vicinity, and what was yesterday the Pearl Flour Mill—one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the State—this morning, is not a heap of smouldering ruins. The fire was brief in its duration, yet complete, and nothing has been left of that which represented more than a quarter of a million of dollars—but dismantled walls and ashes.

THE "PEARL MILL"

as it was called, was owned by Messrs. Robert T. and Winfield S. Kennedy, who had been running it as equal partners since 1865. It was built in 1862 by a stock company, under the title of Bry an, Kennedy & Co., and after passing through several hands finally came under the control of the Messrs. Kennedy. The building was five stories in height, with a half story formed by the roof. It was built in the shape of an L, the rear part running along parallel with the Fort Wayne Railroad track, and the other extending parallel with Lacock street. The space between the two wings, which was the corner of the two streets, was occupied by a one-storied structure, used as the boiler and engine room, from which rose high in the air, above the roof of the main structure, a massive smoke stack. Everything about the building indicated a strength and a great care exercised in its erection. It is said to have been the largest mill of the kind west of the mountains, and in the East it was only surpassed anywhere. Every story contained a large quantity of machinery of the most approved pattern and latest manufacture, and it was a matter of especial pride with the owners to have the best machinery which could be procured for the purpose. As a flour mill it approached perfection as near as any manufacturing establishment could be thought.

Its daily capacity was about eight hundred barrels, but on a pressure one thousand barrels could be turned out. Thirty-five men were employed while it was running, but often the mill was forced to run double turn, when a large extra force was necessitated to this force. The Messrs. Kennedy had been running it very successfully since 1863, and under their management it had gained a reputation throughout the country, second to none other establishment of the kind. Shipments were made East and West as far as railroads extended, while a retail trade had been established about this vicinity, which required a supply of twelve hundred to fifteen hundred barrels per week.

Yesterday the mill had been in operation from five o'clock in the morning until nine at night, when the hands were dismissed.

THE FIRST INTIMATION

of the fire was given to the engineer, who was at his home within sight of the building. He came over and about half could discover nothing. Before going home again however he went up stairs when he smelt something burning, but could not ascertain the location of the fire. Before he left the mill the steam from the boilers and then commenced to roll out some of the flour which stood in barrels. The fire by this time made itself manifest by breaking through the roof of the rear building, near the north-east corner, fronting on Darragh street. In this section of the mill, on the fourth floor, the "smut room" was located, the machinery in which is used to clean the wheat. The fire evidently broke out here, and had been burning for some time before it could make its way through the next floor and the roof which was of slate. Just how it started is a matter of conjecture, and will remain a mystery. After it came out at the roof before that wing of the building was in flames. Under the excitement the engineer seems to have forgotten the fire alarm, and it was fully three-quarters of an hour from the time the Eagle Hose House was discovered in flames before the department was called out. They responded promptly, but found the fire then beyond their control.

Commencing at the upper story, the falling embers soon ignited everything combustible below and the wing all along its length in an incredibly short time was a

FURNACE OF FIRE.

The roof of the wing extending to Lacock street, quickly caught, and the whole building in less than fifteen minutes after the alarm, was ablaze.

The heat was intense and it soon became evident that nothing but the most strenuous exertions would save the property in the vicinity. The Allegheny Fire Department were hard at work when suddenly

THE HOSE

began to burst, and section after section was thus rendered useless. In this dilemma, word was sent to Pittsburgh, and the Hope, Fort Pitt, Vigilant and Eagle engines were all over accompanied by the firemen. The labor was then systematized, a portion of the force turning their hose on the building, and the others playing upon the houses surrounding. This rather were destroyed the walls of the mill began to fall in, rendering the work about it very dangerous. Almost the entire wall of the wing fronting on Lacock street fell, but the other walls remained. Fortunately the people kept out of the way of the falling walls, and no one met with personal injury or loss in the events of the

DESTRUCTION

Than which we, with the advantage of a goodly experience, assert there will be, upon its completion, no more elegant or comfortable theatre in the New World. The successful audacity has here been employed by the decorator, which was shown in the library, and, with the same success—for, as to advantage of the almost circular shape of the ceiling and gallery, the byzantine style has been happily adopted, and the effect is gorgeously beautiful and eminently oriental. Deep, rich coloring, combined with delicacy of design and boldness of adaptation has produced ensemble which challenges admiration while commanding approval, and renders it easier for the beholder to imagine the official disciplines of oriental interiors.

LECTURE ROOM

which surrounds the auditorium, giving an opportunity for a pleasant promenade during intermissions in the performance. At each end of this is a dressing room with washing and other conveniences. It is catered at one entrance by a grand staircase, and at the other by one of only little less magnificence, which gives egress upon a twenty-foot alley, which is to be covered with asphaltum, and will thus be rendered pleasant and convenient for that large portion of the future audiences who reside in Allegheny, as the door-way is but a few rods from Sixth street and the Allegheny car-station.

Passing from the lobby, we enter the

The stage is broad but not deep enough for the demands of the modern spectacular drama, a defect which ceases to be felt when we reflect that in all human probability it will never be required for such a purpose, lectures, readings, concerts, operas and the like, together unobjectionable entertainments being the only sort which the nature and proportions of the Association will probably enable it to be used for. Three beautiful private boxes are on each side of the stage, and above the balcony sweeps down in a curve of unsurpassed conception, so admirably executed that even from the seats at either extreme end at least three-fourths of the whole stage is visible.

The paraquette, dress circle and balcony will be furnished with elegant upholstered seats, every one of which is numbered, as are tears, are to be at least two inches wider, and the rows are to be two inches further apart than Maggie Mitchell's theatre in New York. As an addition to this they are to be tilt-seats. We think we cannot err in asserting that everything that could be thought of has been done for the comfort of the fifteen hundred people, who are so frequently hereafter to occupy the seats in this section. At the dress circle a doorway leads to a stairway behind the scenes, which leads to an alley, passing in the rear, which will avail for an audience in case of emergency, but such cases are very improbable as the only fires to be feared are those in the heater-pot vaults, and the strength in every particular of the building is so unusual as to elicit remark from every one who passes it.

Above the theatre is a vast room the whole size of the auditorium and stage below and supported apart from them both, and in front of it is from the north that would suit admirably for the School of Design, and that institution should hasten at once to secure its occupation if it is not already too late. Another large apartment, the same size as the library room, is between that and the roof and being lighted entirely by skylights in a succession of deep pointed arched windows, it is of unusual beauty as well as capacity and we hope to see it occupied by one or more of our large schools, and indeed we should think the University, if it does not secure a new location with larger buildings, might with advantage locate one or more of its departments here.

BY GAS LIGHT.

The gas in the several apartments above described was lighted for the first time last evening and they were thronged with visitors. It was the first which have been fully discussed in a former article, are of the most gorgeous and elegant patterns, the chandeliers having in several instances a resemblance of hanging of finish highly appropriate to the surroundings. The entrance side lights, in addition to the handsome screen to the light into every nook and corner of the spacious apartments, and make them "light as day." The throng of persons who visited the Hall last evening were highly delighted, and were really extravagant in their expressions of praise.

Inquest Concluded.

The jury empannelled in the case of Thomas McCleland, who came to his death from injuries received on the Oakland Passenger Railway on the night of Saturday the 20th inst., an account of which we published the following Monday, met yesterday at half past ten o'clock at the Coroner's office and concluded the investigation. The injured man will be remembered as having across the track and ran No. 23 coming down the hill east of Soho, ran over his leg inflicting injuries which rendered amputation necessary. He lingered for some days after the loss of limb and the man died on the following Thursday.

The jury found that deceased came to his death by being run over by car No. 25 on the Oakland Passenger Railway, and the accident was the result of the neglect of the company in not having a "head light" on the car.

Some of the jurymen were of opinion that it should be attributed to the neglect of the Gas Committee in not having the streets better lighted to that point which is said to be a very dark and dangerous place after night.

Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute.

The Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute will be held in the hall of the Fourth Ward school house, Penn street, next week. The session of the Institute will commence on Monday next, and will be continued during the week. The order of exercises has been arranged with great care and the Institute promises to be one of the most interesting ever held in this city. A number of prominent educators from abroad are expected to be present among them Alonzo John Eaton, Commissioner of the Bureau of Education at Washington, Mrs. Anna T. Randall, of Geneva, New York, and Prof. G. T. Townsend, of the same State.

THE SOUTH SIDE MYSTERY.

A Sensation Exploded.—A Murdered (?) Man Resurrected.—His Account of the Murder.—The Facts in the Case.

Some of our morning contemporaries published yesterday morning the "horrible" details of a "brutal murder" supposed to have been committed in South Pittsburgh Saturday night. One of them even describes the manner in which the deed was done, and would doubtless have given a minute description of the appearance of the corpse, but fortunately for the murdered man, his corpse had not been found "up to the time of going to press." The sensation was a good one, we will admit, but it is always unsafe to have a sensation of such magnitude on facts, unless the facts fully warrant it. In this case the few facts upon which "Our Local" relied, served in the end to explode his sensation. He gave the name of the man supposed to have been murdered, the location where and the time in which the murder was supposed to have been perpetrated.

Anxious to learn for ourselves the foundation upon which the sensation was built, our reporter visited the South Side in search of facts, and found the

MURDERED MAN

not a "cold corpse," however, but alive and at work. We were both to believe that he was the individual who had been foully and murdered Saturday night by having his brains beaten out with a "pop bottle," and were not left in doubt upon the subject as with his own mouth and exhibited the ghastly wounds, a slight scratch on the side of the head and a cut in the left ear, upon which alone we were both to believe until we obtained from him

HIS STATEMENT

of the affair in a brief interview, which we publish in full for the benefit of our readers. Reporter—Mr. Are you the man that was assaulted and brutally murdered in South Pittsburgh on Saturday night?

A—I am the man.

Reporter—Will you be so kind as to relate to me as well as you can recollect them the circumstances connected with the affair?

A—Yes sir—I was on my way home about eleven o'clock Saturday night, and while coming up the road above the depot I was set upon by two cowardly villians, one of whom I threw over the fence and the other fled. I then proceeded on my way home and some distance further up the road was met by six or seven drunken fellows who wanted to fight me. I refused to do so, when a combination was formed against me, and a desperate hand to hand conflict ensued in which knives, pistols, clubs and stones were freely used. Twice did I drive the cowards to the wall, each time throwing one of them over the precipice and as soon as I did they renew the attack. I held out until I had reduced their numbers one-half, when I was overcome by the man with the "pop bottle," who dealt me a terrific blow on the head, and the three villains then picked up my dead body and carried it to a "dung pile" in rear of Mr. Sparks' residence, where they left me. I remained until about twelve o'clock Sunday night, when I arose from the grave and repaired to my place of lodging. That is about all I can remember of the occurrence.

We were fully convinced of the truthfulness of the latter sentence, and concluded to end our interview with the "corpse," and called upon the physician, who had called to see him after he had "resurrected" himself, and learned from him the following:

About one o'clock on Monday morning the deceased was aroused from his slumbers by a loud knocking "at his chamber door," and on inquiry who was there and what was wanted, the following conversation ensued:

"It's me, Doctbor, sure and I want you to come to see my brother immediately."

Dr.—What is the matter with him?

A.—Sure an' he's bin murthered—kilt intirely.

Dr.—What is the necessity of a physician if he is dead?

A.—An' if ye plase, he's come to life again. The blood is running from three unrthird holes in a dung hill—may the divil take them—an' he come to life an returned home after being dead twinty-four hours.

The Doctor accompanied the man and found the "corpse" alive, with the slight wounds we have described, and suffering from a slight cold, contracted by exposure to the night air.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

On further examination we ascertained that the terrible combats described so minutely by the unscrupulous man were the result of his own fancy, and that instead of being attacked first by ten men and afterwards by six, he had "tackled" a bottle of whiskey, and was drunk. In the building he had fallen down on the side of the road where the first attack was alleged to have occurred, and was found there by the party who wanted to take him to a place of safety, but he declined, saying that he could get home himself. He did not get home, but was set upon by six men further up the hill, he fell over an embankment about six feet high, and instead of being beaten to death by them, he crawled from the stone quarry into which he had tumbled, into a stable, where he remained during the night and until the next day, in consequence of the previous days' potations, and so the mystery is solved.

Life Insurance Paying of Policies.

Mr. Editor: I saw a few days ago in one of our newspapers the card of a lady living on the "South Side," who had recently lost her husband, in which she expressed her gratitude to a certain Life Insurance Company for the promptness with which they had paid the amount insured for her benefit by the deceased husband. The agent of the company hearing of the party called on the widow and the amount of the policy was duly paid before she had even asked for it.

Such conduct is praiseworthy, and it is in striking contrast with the action or rather non-action of two rich and powerful companies recently fined in this county, who have done all they could to avoid paying the just claims of the attentive host. We hope to soon welcome them at home, as we envy their enjoyment while we have to endure the smoke and heat of our good old fashioned, but hospitable city.

JOSEPH M GAZZAM, Esq., has just returned from a delightful and healthe-giving saunter at Niagara and in the valleys of northern and eastern Pennsylvania. With renewed vigor of body and mind he resumes his professional labors.

We received a call from Senator Howard yesterday. He had been reported dangerously ill at his rural home. He is yet feeble, but we are glad to say is rapidly convalescing.

We are happy to state that James Bovard, Esq., of Bovard, Rose & Co., returned to the city last evening, after a delightful trip to the country. He was absent two weeks.

We learn that Hon. S. Floyd, Esq., has returned from a pleasant tour through Lawrence and Mercer counties. He looks greatly benefitted by his trip.

Love Abused.

Birdie Love is in distress. Her love of a name was not sufficient to protect her from abuse. Saturday afternoon she called upon her friend Mary Neal, in Temperanceville. The best of friends sometimes disagree. It was so in this instance, Mary attacked Birdie with a potato masher. She sought by this domestic implement to crush out Love. It was an original method, and the consequences should make a note of it. The attempt however, was a failure. Love like Truth, though crushed to earth shall rise again. Birdie Love did so, and survived the attack, sufficiently to appear before Alderman Floyd yesterday and caused a warrant to be issued for Mary's arrest. So Love will yet conquer.

The McKeesport Accident.

The coroner's jury, impanneled to "inquire into the cause and after what manner" Michael Shean, the victim of the railroad accident at McKeesport on Thursday of last week, came to his death, met at the coroner's office, Fourth avenue, at ten o'clock A. M. yesterday. The deceased was injured by a collision between an express train east and a box-car which had been pushed from a siding, so far as to obstruct the passage of trains on the main track. It appeared, from the evidence, that the siding was made for the accommodation of the citizens of McKeesport, and that the parties using it assumed control over it for the time being. On the day of the accident the siding was being used by Messrs. Junkin, Dietrich & Co. The cars containing bark for the firm, had been placed on the siding and the brakes put down tightly, but their workmen moved them and ran them to close to the main track. The following jury, after examining the witnesses examined: Robert Oliver, Frederick Gordon, W. Runnion, W. Thomas, Mattew Gagan, S. C. Beatty, W. B. Stout, General Agent, John H. Walker, Wm. Connolly, James Scanlan, S. H. Smith. The jury found the following verdict:

"That the deceased, Michael Shean, came to his death in the borough of McKeesport, Versailles township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, by being killed in a collision on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, caused by the careless placing of a car, so as to protect switch, by the men in the employ of Messrs. McJunkin & Co., who had charge of the same."

Thirty Days.

John Diebold, several days since, got into a difficulty with Bernard Kohlvan, which terminated in a fight, and in the scuffle which ensued Diebold bit his opponent's thumb off. Information was made before the Mayor charging John with disorderly conduct, but he managed to keep out of the way of the officers. On Saturday night, however, he was found loitering in the streets and was brought to the lock-up, from where he was sent to jail by the Mayor. When arrested he had in his possession, which was taken charge of by the Mayor, and when John's term of imprisonment expired yesterday morning, he was called for the revolver. In the meantime the Mayor had been informed that he was the man for whom a warrant had been issued some days before, and he requested one of the officers to take charge of John and had him locked up. The prosecutor was sent for and Diebold, being confronted by Mr. Sermoon, which resulted in his being committed to the Work House for thirty days in default of a fine of $50.

Petition in Bankruptcy.

In the bankruptcy branch of the United States District Court yesterday morning, J. J. Selbeneck, Esq., filed a petition on behalf of Arba Campbell, of Oswego, New York, asking that Richard Ashton, of Bradford county, be declared a bankrupt. The petitioner alleges that Ashton is indebted to him in the sum of $3,500 dollars, part of which he holds as a promisory note. He also alleges that the debtor, with the view of giving preference to certain creditors, and to defraud and delay the operations of the law, has committed acts of bankruptcy by confessing judgment to several persons, and by allowing his property to be seized on executions issued. Judge McCandless granted an order on respondent to show cause why the petition should not be granted, which rule was made returnable on the 6th of September.

Mortuary Report.

The following are the number of deaths that have occurred in this city for the week ending August 21, as reported by Dr. Guy McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health: 1, accidental; 1, drowning; 3; anemia, 1; cholera infantum, 6; consumption, 5; convulsions, 1; debility, 4; diarrhœa, 4; disease of the brain, 1; dropsy, 1; dysentery, 1; emphysema, 1; scarlet fever, 6; typhoid fever, 5; congestion, 1; Hnemorrahage, 1; inflamation of brain, 1; inflamation of lungs, 3; jaundice, 1; marasmus, 4; poison, 1; premature birth, 1; spina bifida, 1; unknown, 1; whooping cough, 1.

Of the above there were under 1 year 26, 1 to 5 years 5, 5 to 10, 1, 10 to 20, 3, 20 to 30, 3; 30 to 40, 4; 40 to 50, 4; 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 80, 1.

Of the above there were 24 males, 31 females 48 white. Total, 58.

Farmers at Variance.

John Stocker and Martin Gelsia are farmers residing in Indiana township. Their farms are separated by a county road, which has been the cause of much ill feeling between them, owing to the dust raised by passing teams. They had a dispute about it yesterday, when Gelsia threatened to settle matters to his liking by force of arms. He did not state how he would accomplish this plan, but was so fierce in asserting his intention that Stocker became alarmed and hastened to seek protection. Alderman Thomas of the Sixth ward, has the matter in hands now.

Temperance Lecture.

Mr. George W. Sharpe, of the Chicago *Interior*, has accepted an invitation to deliver a free Lecture under the auspices of the Young Men's Temperance Club, at the "Home," Duquesne Way, at eight o'clock this (Tuesday) night.

Mr. Sharpe is a gentleman of marked ability, and is a popular and forcible speaker. We have no doubt he will have an appreciative audience, and is eloquent and telling manner. It is hoped that a crowded house will greet him.

Loretto Springs, Cambria county, Pa. Visitors to the Springs will not be delayed changing cars at Cresson, as a train, leaving Pittsburgh, as it connects with the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad, whose coaches will convey them to the Springs, two miles and a half miles.

F. A. GIBBONS,
tf Proprietor.

Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, has just received a large assortment of fine cassimeres, alpaccas, also a complete assortment of goods for summer wear generally, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

tf

Hecker's Farina forms a very agreeable light, nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.

Army tents, all sizes, for sale cheap at J. H. Johnston's, Gun Works, 94 Wood street.

T-T-S-S.

GENERALITIES.

THOMAS H. WESSNER, an esteemed citizen of Cincinnati, died of cancer in the stomach on Saturday last, aged fifty three years.

UNDER the head of births the Concord, New Hamshire, *Statesman* publishes the following: "In Washington, District of Columbia, July 31, to O. H. and Emma Morrison, two sons and